THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1825. Vol. 8...No. 17.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Wanted to Purchase,
STOCK
IN THE
BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Apply at this Office.
Jan. 7, 1825.—2t.

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HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of
American Patent
WOOD SCREWS
Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.
—ALSO IN STORE,—
Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24 1824.—1y

WANTED,
A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery
ALSO,
A good, experienced, and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room.* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.
A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to
David Logan,
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,
The Corner Brick House,
On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also
THE HOUSE
At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.
And the BRICK HOUSE,
Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.
Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

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AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
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The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
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Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Fichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
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TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.
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Notice to Creditors.
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John Byrne,
Jan. 7, 1825—3t. *Dyer, Pittsburgh.*

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Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern
BELLS,
Made to any size.
ALSO,
Still-Cocks, Rivets, SpelterSolder,
And every description of
BRASS CASTINGS,
FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.
HOUSE BELLS
Neatly hung in any given manner, on moderate terms.
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300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair
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For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.
Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.
☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.
The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.
JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.t90.]

RICH'D. B. BARKER
AND
ROB'T. WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.
Dec. 24.—3am.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.
S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.
N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.
W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,
Pig and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.
They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.
Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.
He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its imbricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.
December 10—eo1y.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,
AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.*
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Maynard & Noyes'
INK POWDER
AND
LIQUID INK.
IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one *need* be troubled any longer with bad Ink.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.
I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.
JOHN FISK.
Middletown, Dec 30, 1823.
U. S Armory, Springfield, Oct. 21, 1823.
I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.
W. F. WOLCOTT.
Patriotic Bank, Washington City.
MESSRS. MAYNARD & NOYES.
Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.
O. CARR, Cashier.
April 10, 1824.
I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.
ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.
Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes,* Chemists and Druggists, 39 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.
The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
J. ANDERSON & CO.
Who are authorized to warrant it.
Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t.

Proclamation.
BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday of January next,
Public Notice is hereby given,
To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty-ninth.
L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
[D. 24—4t.]

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.
John Little,
Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets
December 24—t1F.

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,
WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.
Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.
Sept. 17.—4m*

WANTED TO RENT,
BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.
December 10.

Bank Note Exchange.
CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville		State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br $5 & up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5 & up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

From the Greensburgh Gazette.
Mr. Cope—In your useful paper we wish to record a decision worthy of notice, which took place at Joseph Miller's in Franklin township, Westmoreland County, on Monday, at an election for President, Managers and Treasurer, of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company. Four Judges out of five decided to reject four tickets containing seventeen votes, on account of their wanting on each ticket one manager. On each ticket, it was legally written,—President, A—Treasurer, B,—Managers C, D, E, F, G. These were thrown out and not counted, for the above reason, notwithstanding the express act of assembly to the contrary, "that no ticket shall be rejected, on account of having fewer names than is required by law, to fill the office endorsed on the outside of the ticket."
It may be worthy of notice, that these 17 votes would have placed over the affairs of the company, another President, by 13 votes, another Treasurer by 5 votes, and two other Managers would have had a majority.
It is also worthy of remark, that one of the judges who rejected these votes, secured his own election as a manager. His son was also a judge, and decided in the same way. The 3d judge was the father of another manager who voted in the same way. The 4th judge was a noted General, who displays his chivalry on such occasions, and who gave the nod and all was done.
Here is a precedent for all turnpike road companies of the state in future.—We hope that all papers in the state, favorable to correct precedents, will give the above at least one insertion, and they will oblige
MANY STOCKHOLDERS.
Westmoreland County, Pa.
January 5, 1825.

Steam Boat. A company has been formed in Baltimore, and the stock immediately subscribed, for the purpose of testing the practicability of running steam boats from York Haven to Northumberland.—Experienced watermen are of opinion that the project is quite practicable: but the Baltimoreans are no less entitled to credit for their enterprize, on this account.
The completion of the Union Canal, extended to some point between Green's mill and Clark's ferry, will however give the Philadelphians the decided advantage with regard to the river trade.
Harrisb. Chron.

A descendant of the celebrated Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, is engaged we learn in preparing for the public the memoirs of that distinguished patriot. We observed by a Washington paper, that the manuscript has been pronounced by a competent judge, "to be worthy of the age and the subject." *Balt. Mor. Chron.*

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J. & G. R. Gilmore, R. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
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Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, SpelterSolder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

HOUSE BELLS

Neatly hung in any given manner, on moderate terms.

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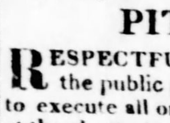
AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.



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25 Barrels Very Fair
SUGAR.
15 hhds. ***LEAF TOBACCO.***

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

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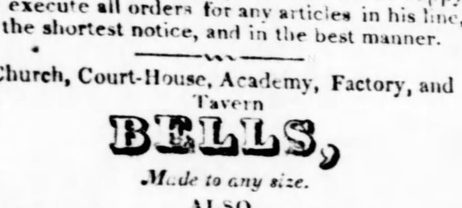

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For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.t90.]

RICH'D. B BARKER

AND

ROB'T. WATSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec. 24.—3am.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANVARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be treby repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fetid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own boligraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—coly.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Maynard & Noyes'

INK POWDER

AND

LIQUID INK.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one *need* be troubled any longer with bad Ink.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec 30, 1823.

U. S. Armory, Springfield, Oct. 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

MESSRS. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.

O. CARR, Cashier

April 10, 1824.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes,* Chemists and Druggists, 59 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.

Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday of January next.

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

[D. 24—4t.]

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,

Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets

December 24—t1F.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.

December 10.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	NewBrunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville		State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br $5 & up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5 & up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

Mr. Cope—In your useful paper we wish to record a decision worthy of notice, which took place at Joseph Miller's in Franklin township, Westmoreland County, on Monday, at an election for President, Managers and Treasurer, of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company. Four Judges out of five decided to reject four tickets containing seventeen votes, on account of their wanting on each ticket one manager. On each ticket, it was legally written,—President, A—Treasurer, B,—Managers C, D, E, F, G. These were thrown out and not counted, for the above reason, notwithstanding the express act of assembly to the contrary, "that no ticket shall be rejected, on account of having fewer names than is required by law, to fill the office endorsed on the outside of the ticket."

It may be worthy of notice, that these 17 votes would have placed over the affairs of the company, another President, by 13 votes, another Treasurer by 5 votes, and two other Managers would have had a majority.

It is also worthy of remark, that one of the judges who rejected these votes, secured his own election as a manager. His son was also a judge, and decided in the same way. The 3d judge was the father of another manager who voted in the same way. The 4th judge was a noted General, who displays his chivalry on such occasions, and who gave the nod and all was done.

Here is a precedent for all turnpike road companies of the state in future.—We hope that all papers in the state, favorable to correct precedents, will give the above at least one insertion, and they will oblige

MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

Westmoreland County, Pa. January 5, 1825.

Steam Boat. A company has been formed in Baltimore, and the stock immediately subscribed, for the purpose of testing the practicability of running steam boats from York Haven to Northumberland.—Experienced watermen are of opinion that the project is quite practicable: but the Baltimoreans are no less entitled to credit for their enterprize, on this account.

The completion of the Union Canal, extended to some point between Green's mill and Clark's ferry, will however give the Philadelphians the decided advantage with regard to the river trade.

Harrisb. Chron.

A descendant of the celebrated Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, is engaged we learn in preparing for the public the memoirs of that distinguished patriot. We observed by a Washington paper, that the manuscript has been pronounced by a competent judge, "to be worthy of the age and the subject." *Balt. Mor. Chron.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1825.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

A correspondent, who has access to the MS. papers of the late Gen. Richard Butler, has obligingly furnished us with a copy of the Journal kept by that officer during the siege of York Town, Virginia, in the year 1781. This Journal, which has never been published, is mentioned by General Washington, in one of his letters, as containing accurate and valuable information. It will no doubt be read with peculiar interest at this time, public attention having been so recently drawn to the subject, by the celebration, by some of the actors, and on the scene of action, of the events which it records.

—

JOURNAL,

Of the Siege of York Town, kept by Col. Richard Butler, afterwards General Butler, who was killed on the unfortunate 4th November, 1791.

October 8th, 1781.—The division of Steuben for the Trenches to-day. This composed of the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania troops. The enemy continued to cannonade. Mounted at 12 o'clock. The enemy kept hard at work, and fired incessantly on our fatigue parties, who really wrought hard, and completed one large battery on our extreme right, on the bank of the river, on which three 32 pounders, three 18-pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers were mounted.—The Marquis de St. Simon had a battery completed on the extreme left of eight 18 and 12 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers—both which batteries were made ready to open at the same instant. A very fine battery of twelve 32, 24 and 18 pounders, six 10 inch mortars, and six 8 inch howitzers, was for warded, with small batteries on the right and left of this grand centre battery. The enemy seem embarrassed, confused, and indeterminate—their fire seems feeble to what might be expected—their works, too, are not formed on any regular plan, but thrown up in a hurry occasionally—and although we have not as yet fired one shot from a piece of artillery, they are as cautious as if the heaviest fire was kept up.

9th.—Relieved by Major-General Lincoln's division. This day, at 3 P. M. the batteries of Lamb and the Marquis de St. Simon opened with great elegance, and were quickly followed. The Commander in Chief paid the allies the compliment of firing first. The shot and shells flew incessantly through the night. Dismounted the guns of the enemy, and destroyed many of their embrasures.

10th.—Another grand battery in centre of the line of contravallation, consisting of four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, and four 18 pounders, six 8 and 10 inch mortars, with two 8 inch howitzers, opened at dawn of day, and played incessantly, and destroyed houses, works, and every thing before it. About 12 o'clock, Secretary Nelson came out with a flag and informed the Commander in Chief, that Lord Cornwallis and the chief of his officers were burrowed in the ground, and that our shot and shells did great execution; he also says that Majors Cochran and Gordon, of the British army, arrived from New-York in a whale-boat, who brought accounts that Admiral Digby had actually 30 sail of line of battle ships, and was determined to relieve the garrison by an attack on the French fleet, and sending in a reinforcement which Sir Henry Clinton had embarked. He adds that Tarleton and Simcoe had killed above 1000 horses, and that they were both unwell and inactive; that Duke de Lauzun kept them entirely in, and very frequently alarmed; that the troops began to be dispirited, and that the town was quite cut to pieces with works of different kinds. About 12 o'clock some of our shot took effect among, and sunk several of their shipping, which set them to work to scuttle and sink several more. Our fire was kept up with unremitting fury all day: after dark the shells made a very beautiful, though at the same time dreadful appearance. About 9 o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out among the ships—three were burned, among which was the Charon, of 40 guns. The sailors got them towed towards the Gloster shore, in doing which two others took fire, so that the total loss is five burnt.

11th.—The chief part of their ships taken over towards Gloster, out of the rake of our shot and shells, which annoyed them much—the chief of the remainder sunk or hauled close in shore—the garrison kept up and much fatigued. This night Colonel Richard Butler had the command of 600 men, and opened about 700 paces of the second parallel within about 250 yards of their works; in many places this was done so secretly that the enemy did not know of it till day, when they commenced a very heavy fire, though they did but little harm.

12th.—A constant fire of shot and shells from both parties—many men killed and wounded on our side, and deserters say we made great havoc in town with our shells.

13th.—Several deserters out of town, who say the enemy are in great confusion—the whole of the army off duty on fatigue, making saucissons, fascines, stakes, gabions, and pallisades, to make good the daily consumption—several men killed and wounded.

14th.—Steuben's division for the trenches—mounted early, in order to let the Light Infantry. At sunset the Infantry, under the Marquis De La Fayette, and a part of the Regiment De Pong, (Qu. Dupont?) and the French Grenadiers, under de Viomenil, moved out at 7 o'clock, P. M.—made a storm on two of the enemy's redoubts that had prevented running our second parallel. The Marquis De La Fayette, with his detachment, attacked the small redoubt on the river side, and the enemy's extreme left, and the Baron De Viomenil the redoubt on a line with this, more to the enemy's right 300 paces. The two attacks commenced almost at the same instant, and were conducted with spirit and bravery, the dispositions military, and were both carried in ten minutes, with trifling loss on all sides. The British officers taken are Major and Captain Campbell, and * The prisoners were secured, and immediately the second parallel was completed from these redoubts to the place where Col. Richard Butler left off on account of these redoubts, which, if left in their possession, would have impeded the progress of the siege, which rendered them of the same importance, as finis coronat opus. The British cannon was very kind to what might have been expected, from the consequence they were of to them, in keeping us at a distance. After three were carried, an alarm was spread around the British line, in order to ascertain what weight of fire could be produced, which proved very faint—this is a measure highly proper, as it puts it in the besiegers' power to proportion their attacks in case of storm, and should be guarded against by the besieged, and the greatest care taken never to expose their strength unnecessarily. Again day-light the second parallel was closed, and the lines of communication formed, which, from the immensity of the work must have surprised the enemy, as it advanced us 700 yards in some places, and put us within 250 yards of their works generally. The allies are a fine, steady, persevering people, and our confidence in each other seems mutual. Batteries are laying out, and the materials collecting so fast, that the enemy must be surprised at our facility and exertions.

[*To be concluded.*]

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NUISANCES.

A correspondent requests us to republish the following act of assembly of 6th March, 1820, the very salutary provisions of which do not appear to have attracted sufficient attention. There is hardly a day in which it is not violated by stage-drivers on some one of the various avenues to the city, and even on our very streets. The driver is seen to quit his place with great *sang froid*, content with the idle ceremony of tying the reins to some part of the vehicle; so that in case of starting there is no restraint on the horses, and the most slender chance of his regaining the reins.

The other nuisance for which a remedy is provided in the act, is equally common, viz: insolent and vexatious obstructions on the highways. Very recently a wagonner with his team, happening to get the start of a traveller in a gig, crossed the road more than half a dozen times within two miles of the town, for the mere purpose of annoyance and obstruction.

Some time ago there was a disposition to enforce, with great rigor, the penalties prescribed by our city ordinances. If the same vigilance should be exercised in reference to the provisions of this act of assembly, the most salutary effects might be anticipated.

An Act relative to the owners and drivers of public stages and other carriages, for the conveyance of passengers, and for other purposes.

Sec. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the first day of July next, if the driver of any public stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage, shall leave the same with the horses attached thereto, without some suitable person to attend and take care of such horses, or securely fastening the same, such driver, and the owner or owners, or any of them, of such stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, one moiety whereof shall go to the person giving information of the commission of such offence, and the other moiety to the stock of the county where such offence shall have been committed: *Provided*, That the party agrieved shall have a right to appeal to the next court of common pleas of the county wherein the offence was committed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any wagonner, carter, dray man, or driver of any stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage, shall wilfully and vexatiously obstruct or delay any person or persons travelling on the public highways of this Commonwealth, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, one half whereof shall go to the person giving information of the commission of such offence, and the other moiety to the stock of the county where the offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said penalties may be recovered before any alderman or justice of the peace, in the same manner as sums not above one hundred dollars are now by law recovered, and that in any suit or action brought to recover the same, the informer shall be a competent witness, leaving his credibility, as in other cases, to be judged of by the proper authority determining the same: And no such suit or action shall be abated, nor a nonsuit therein ordered on account of the names of all the owners of any such stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage not being embraced as defendants, but that it shall be lawful to bring and sustain any such suit or action against any one or more of the said owners: *Provided*, That no suit or action shall be brought against any person for the penalty incurred by a violation of the provisions of this act, after the expiration of thirty days from the commission of the offence.

Approved, the 6th day of March, 1820.

CANALS & RAIL ROADS.

A most important establishment has been formed denominated the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Company. The money to be raised is 400,000*l.* in four thousand shares of 100*l.* each, and the advantage to be gained is the quick and cheap despatch of merchandise in that district. One thousand tons of merchandise pass daily between Liverpool and Manchester, and by the route of the canals, the average time taken is 36 hours, and the expense 15*s.* per ton, whilst by the proposed rail road, the time will be reduced from 36 to 5 hours, and the expense from 15 to 10*s.* per ton. That quick returns and low charges constitute the soul of trade, is undeniable, and the establishment of this Company will confer a great benefit on British Commerce. Its advantages are so apparent, that the shares are eagerly sought after, and a premium of five per cent. has already been paid on them. Free and rapid communications must extend commerce, and when it is known that shares in the Old Quay Navigation, which originally cost 70*l.* are now worth 1,250*l.* each, the necessity of competition is placed beyond dispute, for this profit is too large for justice to be done to the people.

[The above extract, now going the rounds of the papers, is calculated, perhaps, to make an erroneous impression. At first view, it may be thought to show that Rail Roads possess advantages over Canals for the cheap transportation of merchandise; but, on closer inspection, it will be found to furnish no data on which to found such a conclusion. The immense appreciation of the Canal stock---from £70 per share, to £1,250---shows, only, perhaps, that having no competition, and possessing, of course, the entire business, the managers have been charging exorbitant prices and making unreasonable profits. It is quite probable that, the owners of the Canal stock, after reducing their rates much below what is contemplated to be charged by the Rail Road company, will still be doing a profitable business.]

The Post-Master-General has appointed Dr. JOHN H. BOFIUS, Post-Master in this town, in the room of Mr. John Schell, junior, resigned. This appointment, we have every reason to believe, will give very general satisfaction. *Bedford Gaz.*

* *A blank in the original.*

From the United States Gazette.

The subscribers, the Acting Committee of "The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Improvements in the United States," respectfully submit the following essay on the construction and reparation of roads, in consideration of their fellow citizens.

MATHEW CAREY,
JOSEPH HEMPHILL,
RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
WILLIAM STRICKLAND.

GERARD RALSTON, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1824.

SECTION I.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

The proper construction and preservation of public roads are objects of the first interest. Their permanence depends entirely on the manner in which they are formed, and the expense of repairs is regulated by the correct or erroneous principles adopted by those who have charge of them.

Roads in other states, are of three descriptions---The great public highways, and the township roads, both of which are made and kept in order at public expense---and turnpike roads, which have been constructed by private capital, and by large and liberal contributions from the commonwealth.

It has been frequently remarked by our citizens who have visited the eastern states, that in those parts of the Union, the town *roads*, which are the same as our public highways or township roads, are better made, and are always in better order than the same roads in Pennsylvania. Why this is the case, it will not be difficult to show, and at a future period some facts may be communicated on this subject. At present, it is, however, only intended to invite the attention of the citizens of the commonwealth to the known and acknowledged fact, that our public roads, which are under county and township charge, are bad in their formation, and almost entirely without that care which is necessary to make them passable at some periods of the year.

To the turnpike roads in Pennsylvania, it is the purpose of this paper particularly to call the public attention, and by a statement of the erroneous principles upon which they have been made, and an exhibition of a better mode of construction and repairing them, it is hoped extensive benefit will be otained.

In the formation of our turnpike roads we commit four great errors---

1. We dig a trench in which to place the large stones which are the foundation of the road, and which receives the water that percolates through, and undermines and loosens the coat of broken stone, which forms the cover of the road. Those large stones scarcely ever consolidate.

2. Our roads are quite too convex, whereby carriages are necessarily kept in the middle, which is worn down, and thus presents a sort of basin for the reception and detention of rain.

3. Our stone is not broken small enough, and our roads are generally encumbered with large stones, which interrupt the progress of carriages, raise up the wheels, and, by the jolt, injure the roads.

4. There is rarely a trench or ditch cut at the side of our roads, to carry off the rain water, or, if cut, it is very seldom kept free from obstruction.

At these errors we are not to wonder; for England, with centuries of experience in road-making, and tenfold the experience of turnpikes that we have had, has until lately pursued exactly the same career, which, even at present, is continued in many parts of that island. But a new system has been introduced there within a few years past, by Mr. J. L. M'Adam, which has stood the test of the most rigorous scrutiny—and received the most unqualified approbation of parliament—of the postmaster general—of the proprietors of stage coaches—and of numbers of the most enlightened persons in the nation. It forms no slight recommendation of this system, that Mr. M'Adam, and his family, under his direction and on his system, have been and are employed in the construction and repair of different roads to the extent of nearly 700 miles---and that he is consulted, and his plan followed, by the major part of all the road-contractors in England.

The leading features of Mr. M'Adam's system are—that the best foundation for a road is the natural soil; that this foundation on which the broken stone is to be laid, ought to be elevated, two, three, or four inches, above what is usually termed the side or summer road*—that the stones should be broken so as not to exceed six ounces in weight, (he has recently declared a preference of three,)---and so completely consolidated as to prevent the penetration of rain---that the stone should be as far as possible homogeneous, as the mixture of hard stones with those easily friable is highly pernicious---and that the bed of the road should be secured against under water by drains or ditches. The means by which to produce these effects, are detailed in his work at length, and in his various examinations by order of the house of commons, and are comprised in the following plain rules:

1. "The first operation in making a road should be the reverse of digging a trench. The road should not be sunk below, but rather raised above the ordinary level of the adjacent ground. Care should be taken that there be a sufficient fall from the road to the adjacent ground to take off the water, so that this ground be some inches below that on which the road is intended to be placed. Side drains, and ditches, to carry off the water, are indispensably necessary.

2. "Having secured the soil from under water, the next care is to secure it from rain water, by a solid road made of clean, dry stone, or flint, so selected, prepared, and laid, as to be perfectly impervious to water. This cannot be effected, unless the greatest care be taken, that no earth, clay, chalk, or other matter that will hold or conduct water, be mixed with the broken stone, which must be so prepared and laid, as to unite by its own broken angles into a firm, compact, and impenetrable body.

3. "The large stones usually laid at the bottom of roads as a foundation, are not only a useless expense, but positively injurious; as, being constantly shaken by heavy carriages, they keep the upper stratum loose, and open for the reception of rain water.

4. "The stone, (or, as we term it, the metal,) is to be laid on, not all at once but in layers of three inches thick; after the first layer is laid on, it is to be subjected to the traffic, or if the road is not open to traffic, a roller of iron should be used, if the weather be showery; if otherwise water should be thrown on it; for no stone will consolidate when perfectly dry.

5. "Much has been said and written upon the strength of roads. My experience leads me to the conclusion, that six inches thickness of well broken stone, properly laid on, is quite sufficient provided the bed of the road be made and kept dry. Of late years I have made no road thicker; but on the second year have given it an addition of three inches, loosing a little of the hard surface of the road, about an inch deep, to allow the new and old materials to unite; going upon the principle that the natural soil is the real carrier both of the load and the carriages; and that if it could be kept dry by any other means, the artificial road would be altogether unnecessary.

6. "The thickness of the road is immaterial as to its strength for carrying weight. This object is already obtained by providing a dry surface over which the road is to be placed as a covering, or roof, to preserve it in that state; experience having shown that if water passes through a road, and fills the native soil, the road, whatever may be its thickness, loses its support, and falls to pieces.

7. "The only proper method of breaking stones, both for effect and economy, is by *persons sitting*. The stones are to be placed in small heaps; and women, boys, or old men, past hard labour, *should sit down, and break them with small hammers, as none should exceed six ounces in weight.*

8. "The stones should be broken very small. In recommending six ounces as the proper size, I went as far as the then old prejudices would admit. But experience has convinced me that half that size is more useful and more profitable to the country.† When the stone is well broken, and properly applied, there is no occasion for the covering of gravel or slate—and I object to it, as preventing the consolidation of the stone, by keeping the pieces apart, whereas they would otherwise unite by their own angles.

9. "The reason for recommending the laying on the stone at different times, and in layers, is, that if the whole quantity be laid on at once, the under part never consolidates properly, but continues loose and tends to loosen the upper part so as to allow the water to pass through.

10. "Nothing is to be laid on the clean stone on pretence of binding. Broken stone will combine by its angles into a smooth, solid surface, which cannot be affected by vicissitudes of weather, or displaced by the action of wheels, which will pass over it without a jolt, and consequently without injury.

11. "A carriage ought as much as possible to stand upright in travelling. I have generally made roads three inches higher in the centre than at the sides, when they are eighteen feet wide. If the road be smooth and well made, the water will easily run off in such a slope.

12. "When roads are very convex, travellers generally follow the track in the middle, which is the only part where a carriage can run upright; by which means three furrows are made, one by the horses and two by the wheels. More water stands on a very convex road than on one that is reasonably flat.

13. "Ten inches of well consolidated materials are equal to bear any kind of carriage. I do not care whether the substratum be soft or hard—indeed I should prefer a soft one, provided it was not such as would not allow a man to walk over it.

14. "When a road is to be formed on the side of a hill, the ditch should be on the higher side of the road, where it will receive the water falling from the high ground and keep the road dry.

15. "The materials should be cleansed of the mud and soil, with which they are mixed in their native state, on the spot where they are procured. If gravel be used it ought to be cleared by screening, or, if necessary, by washing. Some addition will be hereby made to the expenses in the first instance—but it will be found the most economical mode in the end.

16. "Twenty per cent. of the expense of improving and repairing roads is often incurred by rows of trees, particularly on the sunny side, intercepting the influence of the sun.

17. "Carriages, whatever be the construction of their wheels, will make ruts in a newly made road till it consolidates how-

*It is to be observed that Mr. M'Adam disapproves of side or summer roads; as the earth which is carried from them to the turnpike, by the horses' hoofs and wheels of carriages, injure the latter. In England scavengers are employed on many of the roads to sweep off the mud into which the rain converts the earth carried on the turnpike.

†This item, No. 8, is taken from a MS. communication to an American gentleman, dated Feb. 7, 1823, and is the result of greater experience than Mr. M'Adam had when he wrote the preceding one, No. 7.

ever well the materials may be prepared, or however judiciously applied. Therefore a careful person must attend for some time after the road is opened for use, to rake in the track made by the wheels."

It is a curious fact, that the roads in Sweden, which are among the best in the world, are made on the plan adopted by Mr. M'Adam. On these roads no stone is ever laid larger than a walnut.

USEFUL.

From the National Gazette.

READINGS FOR MECHANICS.

Communicated by the Franklin Institute.

German method of preparing Lime, so as to preserve it for a long time, always ready for mortar or whitewash.

Those of our readers who have occasion to use lime, must know, that when suffered to slack, by the moistness of the atmosphere, (owing to its imbibing carbonic acid,) after a time returns to a state of unburnt lime. If made up into mortar, to be kept in a heap, it undergoes, though more slowly, the same change, and when not quite destroyed, is found to have lost much of its binding quality, by the nature of the outer dead part of the mass with the lime in the interior of it. These evils may be avoided by the German process, which is as follows:

The Process.—Take the lime as soon as possible after it is burnt; dig a pit in the earth about seven or eight feet long, and four or five feet wider—by this pit set a wooden trough about six feet long, two feet broad and one foot deep. At one end of this trough cut a hole about six inches square, before which nail a grating of iron, with the bars about a quarter of an inch asunder. Inside the trough, have a slide to cover the grating, which can occasionally be drawn up. Put two or three bushels of lime at a time into the trough; throw plenty of water on it, and mix it well with a large hoe, perforated with holes. When there is a good quantity of liquid, draw up the slider and let it run into the pit. The trough should have a small inclination, and hang six or eight inches over the pit. Throw more water over the remaining limestones; those which will not slack are not sufficiently burnt, and may be returned into the kiln.

After lime thus slacked has been a few hours in the pit, it will take the consistence of paste, which it will retain for years. It should be covered, to keep it clean and exclude the fixed air floating in the atmosphere, as well as to preserve it from heat and cold, especially the latter, as frost destroys it. For those who use larger quantities, several pits should be dug, in preference to larger ones; for smaller quantities a less pit may be used.

This lime mixed with water is very superior to whiting for whitewash, and as it requires no size, is much more wholesome, as the nauseating effluvia from size, which always attracts dampness, causes an offensive smell. It gives a resplendent white for ceilings, and has a peculiar tenacity on walls, and in situations exposed to wet. It has the advantage of being always ready for use; for when mixed with a little water and a proper proportion of sand, mortar is prepared in a few minutes. This lime is equally good after lying several years in the pit; and those acquainted with this method of treating lime, and the process usual in preparing mortar, will not hesitate in giving this the preference.

Y. H. TEA, in chests and half chests, low for CASH.

ALSO,

FERREE'S *(first quality)* Rifle Powder,
And a quantity of first rate HOPS,
For sale by
Duncan & Forsyth.
Jan. 13, 1825.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 14—3t°

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James J. Neel,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.
January 14, 1825.—3t°.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Dorrington Pennington,
Now of Wilkins township, Farmer.
Jan. 14—3t n s

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,
Jan. 14 1825—3t. *Farmer, Ross township.*

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said court have appointed Monday, the seventh day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend.

JEREMIAH CROWLY,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.
January 14—3t.

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Plum township, near TurtleCreek,

An old RED COW, marked with the letters D. W. on her right horn, and having some white on her breast, bag, and near the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John King.
Jan. 14, 1825—3t.°

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1825.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

A correspondent, who has access to the MS. papers of the late Gen. Richard Butler, has obligingly furnished us with a copy of the Journal kept by that officer during the siege of York Town, Virginia, in the year 1781. This Journal, which has never been published, is mentioned by General Washington, in one of his letters, as containing accurate and valuable information. It will no doubt be read with peculiar interest at this time, public attention having been so recently drawn to the subject, by the celebration, by some of the actors, and on the scene of action, of the events which it records.

—

JOURNAL

Of the Siege of York Town, kept by Col. Richard Butler, afterwards General Butler, who was killed on the unfortunate 4th November, 1791.

October 8th, 1781.—The division of Steuben for the Trenches to-day. This composed of the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania troops. The enemy continued to cannonade. Mounted at 12 o'clock. The enemy kept hard at work, and fired incessantly on our fatigue parties, who really wrought hard, and completed one large battery on our extreme right, on the bank of the river, on which three 29 pounders, three 18 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers were mounted.—The Marquis de St. Simon had a battery completed on the extreme left of eight 18 and 12 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers—both which batteries were made ready to open at the same instant. A very fine battery of twelve 32, 24 and 18 pounders, six 10 inch mortars, and six 8 inch howitzers, was forwarded, with small batteries on the right and left of this grand centre battery. The enemy seem embarrassed, confused, and indeterminate—their fire seems feeble to what might be expected—their works, too, are not formed on any regular plan, but thrown up in a hurry occasionally—and although we have not as yet fired one shot from a piece of artillery, they are as cautious as if the heaviest fire was kept up.

9th—Relieved by Major-General Lincoln's division. This day, at 3 P. M. the batteries of Lamb and the Marquis de St. Simon opened with great elegance, and were quickly followed. The Commander in Chief paid the allies the compliment of firing first. The shot and shells flew incessantly through the night. Dismounted the guns of the enemy, and destroyed many of their embrasures.

10th.—Another grand battery in centre of the line of contravallation, consisting of four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, and four 18 pounders, six 8 and 10 inch mortars, with two 8 inch howitzers, opened at dawn of day, and played incessantly, and destroyed houses, works, and every thing before it. About 12 o'clock, Secretary Nelson came out with a flag and informed the Commander in Chief, that Lord Cornwallis and the chief of his officers were burrowed in the ground, and that our shot and shells did great execution; he also says that Majors Cochran and Gordon, of the British army, arrived from New-York in a whale-boat, who brought accounts that Admiral Digby had actually 30 sail of line of battle ships, and was determined to relieve the garrison by an attack on the French fleet, and sending in a reinforcement which Sir Henry Clinton had embarked. He adds that Tarleton and Simcoe had killed above 1000 horses, and that they were both unwell and inactive; that Duke de Lauzun kept them entirely in, and very frequently alarmed; that the troops began to be dispirited, and that the town was quite cut to pieces with works of different kinds. About 12 o'clock some of our shot took effect among, and sunk several of their shipping, which set them to work to scuttle and sink several more. Our fire was kept up with unremitting fury all day: after dark the shells made a very beautiful, though at the same time dreadful appearance. About 9 o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out among the ships—three were burned, among which was the Charon, of 40 guns. The sailors got them towed towards the Gloster shore, in doing which two others took fire, so that the total loss is five burnt.

11th.—The chief part of their ships taken over towards Gloster, out of the rake of our shot and shells, which annoyed them much—the chief of the remainder sunk or hauled close in shore—the garrison kept up and much fatigued. This night Colonel Richard Butler had the command of 600 men, and opened about 700 paces of the second parallel within about 250 yards of their works; in many places this was done so secretly that the enemy did not know of it till day, when they commenced a very heavy fire, though they did but little harm.

12th.—A constant fire of shot and shells from both parties—many men killed and wounded on our side, and deserters say we made great havoc in town with our shells.

13th.—Several deserters out of town, who say the enemy are in great confusion—the whole of the army of duty on fatigue, making saucissons, fascines, stakes, gabbions, and pallisades, to make good the daily consumption—several men killed and wounded.

14th.—Steuben's division for the trenches—mounted early, in order to let the Light Infantry. At sunset the Infantry, under the Marquis De La Fayette, and a part of the Regiment De Pong, (Qu. Dupont?) and the French Grenadiers, under de Viomenil, moved out at 7 o'clock, P. M.—made a storm on two of the enemy's redoubts that had prevented running our second parallel. The Marquis De La Fayette, with his detachment, attacked the small redoubt on the river side, and the enemy's extreme left, and the Baron De Viomenil the redoubt on a line with this, more to the enemy's right 300 paces. The two attacks commenced almost at the same instant, and were conducted with spirit and bravery, the dispositions military, and were both carried in ten minutes, with trifling loss on all sides. The British officers taken are Major and Captain Campbell, and .* The prisoners were secured, and immediately the second parallel was completed from these redoubts to the place where Col. Richard Butler left off on account of these redoubts, which, if left in their possession, would have impeded the progress of the siege, which rendered them of the more importance to both parties. The British defence was very faint to what might have been expected, from the consequence they were of to them, in keeping us at a distance. After these were carried, an alarm was spread around the British line, in order to ascertain what weight of fire could be produced, which proved very faint—this is a measure highly proper, as it puts it in the besiegers' power to proportion their attacks in case of storm, and should be guarded against by the besieged, and the greatest care taken never to expose their strength unnecessarily. Again day-light the second parallel was closed, and the lines of communication formed, which, from the immensity of the work must have surprised the enemy, as it advanced us 700 yards in some places, and put us within 250 yards of their works generally. The allies are a fine, steady, persevering people, and our confidence in each other seems mutual. Batteries are laying out, and the materials collecting so fast, that the enemy must be surprised at our facility and exertions.

[*To be concluded.*]

** A blank in the original.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NUISANCES.

A correspondent requests us to republish the following act of assembly of 6th March, 1820, the very salutary provisions of which do not appear to have attracted sufficient attention. There is hardly a day in which it is not violated by stage-drivers on some one of the various avenues to the city, and even on our very streets. The driver is seen to quit his place with great *sang froid*, content with the idle ceremony of tying the reins to some part of the vehicle; so that in case of starting there is no restraint on the horses, and the most slender chance of his regaining the reins.

The other nuisance for which a remedy is provided in the act, is equally common, viz: insolent and vexatious obstructions on the highways. Very recently a wagonner with his team, happening to get the start of a traveller in a gig, crossed the road more than half a dozen times within two miles of the town, for the mere purpose of annoyance and obstruction.

Some time ago there was a disposition to enforce, with great rigor, the penalties prescribed by our city ordinances. If the same vigilance should be exercised in reference to the provisions of this act of assembly, the most salutary effects might be anticipated.

An Act relative to the owners and drivers of public stages and other carriages, for the conveyance of passengers, and for other purposes.

Sec. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the first day of July next, if the driver of any public stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage, shall leave the same with the horses attached thereto, without some suitable person to attend and take care of such horses, or securely fastening the same, such driver, and the owner or owners, or any of them, of such stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, one moiety whereof shall go to the person giving information of the commission of such offence, and the other moiety to the stock of the county where such offence shall have been committed: *Provided*, That the party agrieved shall have a right to appeal to the next court of common pleas of the county wherein the offence was committed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any wagonner, carter, drayman, or driver of any stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage, shall wilfully and vexatiously obstruct or delay any person or persons travelling on the public highways of this Commonwealth, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, one half whereof shall go to the person giving information of the commission of such offence, and the other moiety to the stock of the county where the offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said penalties may be recovered before any alderman or justice of the peace, in the same manner as sums not above one hundred dollars are now by law recovered, and that in any suit or action brought to recover the same, the informer shall be a competent witness, leaving his credibility, as in other cases, to be judged of by the proper authority determining the same: And no such suit or action shall be abated, nor a nonsuit therein ordered on account of the names of all the owners of any such stage, mail coach, coachee or carriage not being embraced as defendants, but that it shall be lawful to bring and sustain any such suit or action against any one or more of the said owners: *Provided*, That no suit or action shall be brought against any person for the penalty incurred by a violation of the provisions of this act, after the expiration of thirty days from the commission of the offence.

Approved, the 6th day of March, 1820.

CANALS & RAIL ROADS.

A most important establishment has been formed denominated the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Company. The money to be raised is 400,000*l.* in four thousand shares of 100*l.* each, and the advantage to be gained is the quick and cheap despatch of merchandise in that district. One thousand tons of merchandise pass daily between Liverpool and Manchester, and by the route of the canals, the average time taken is 36 hours, and the expense 15*s.* per ton, whilst by the proposed rail road, the time will be reduced from 36 to 5 hours, and the expense from 15 to 10*s.* per ton. That quick returns and low charges constitute the soul of trade, is undeniable, and the establishment of this Company will confer a great benefit on British Commerce. Its advantages are so apparent, that the shares are eagerly sought after, and a premium of five per cent. has already been paid on them. Free and rapid communications must extend commerce, and when it is known that shares in the Old Quay Navigation, which originally cost 70*l.* are now worth 1,250*l.* each, the necessity of competition is placed beyond dispute, for this profit is too large for justice to be done to the people.

[The above extract, now going the rounds of the papers, is calculated, perhaps, to make an erroneous impression. At first view, it may be thought to show that Rail Roads possess advantages over Canals for the cheap transportation of merchandise; but, on closer inspection, it will be found to furnish no data on which to found such a conclusion. The immense appreciation of the Canal stock---from £70 per share, to £1,250---shows, only, perhaps, that having no competition, and possessing, of course, the entire business, the managers have been charging exorbitant prices and making unreasonable profits. It is quite probable that, the owners of the Canal stock, after reducing their rates much below what is contemplated to be charged by the Rail Road company, will still be doing a profitable business.]

The Post-Master-General has appointed Dr. JOHN H. HOPIUS, Post-Master in this town, in the room of Mr. *John Schell*, junior, resigned. This appointment, we have every reason to believe, will give very general satisfaction. *Bedford Gaz.*

From the United States Gazette.

The subscribers, the Acting Committee of "The Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth," respectfully submit the following essay on the construction and reparation of roads, to the consideration of their fellow citizens.

MATHEW CAREY,
JOSEPH HEMPHILL,
RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
WILLIAM STRICKLAND.

GERARD RALSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 20. 1824.

SECTION I.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

The proper construction and preservation of public roads are objects of the first interest. Their permanence depends entirely on the manner in which they are formed, and the expense of repairs is regulated by the correct or erroneous principles adopted by those who have charge of them.

Roads in other states, are of three descriptions---The great public highways, and the township roads, both of which are made and kept in order at public expense---and turnpike roads, which have been constructed by private capital, and by large and liberal contributions from the commonwealth.

It has been frequently remarked by our citizens who have visited the eastern states, that in those parts of the Union, the town *roads*, which are the same as our public highways or township roads, are better made, and are always in better order than the same roads in Pennsylvania. Why this is the case, it will not be difficult to show, and at a future period some facts may be communicated on this subject. At present, it is, however, only intended to invite the attention of the citizens of the commonwealth to the known and acknowledged fact, that our public roads, which are under county and township charge, are bad in their formation, and almost entirely without that care which is necessary to make them passable at some periods of the year.

To the turnpike roads in Pennsylvania, it is the purpose of this paper particularly to call the public attention, and by a statement of the erroneous principles upon which they have been made, and an exhibition of a better mode of construction and repairing them, it is hoped extensive benefit will be otained.

In the formation of our turnpike roads we commit four great errors---

1. We dig a trench in which to place the large stones which are the foundation of the road, and which receives the water that percolates through, and undermines and loosens the coat of broken stone, which forms the cover of the road. Those large stones scarcely ever consolidate.

2. Our roads are quite too convex, whereby carriages are necessarily kept in the middle, which is worn down, and thus presents a sort of basin for the reception and detention of rain.

3. Our stone is not broken small enough, and our roads are generally encumbered with large stones, which interrupt the progress of carriages, raise up the wheels, and, by the jolt, injure the roads.

4. There is rarely a trench or ditch cut at the side of our roads, to carry off the rain water, or, if cut, it is very seldom kept free from obstruction.

At these errors we are not to wonder; for England, with centuries of experience in road-making, and tenfold the experience of turnpikes that we have had, has until lately pursued exactly the same career, which, even at present, is continued in many parts of that island. But a new system has been introduced there within a few years past, by Mr. J. L. M'Adam, which has stood the test of the most rigorous scrutiny—and received the most unqualified approbation of parliament—of the postmaster general—of the proprietors of stage coaches—and of numbers of the most enlightened persons in the nation. It forms no slight recommendation of this system, that Mr. M'Adam, and his family, under his direction and on his system, have been and are employed in the construction and repair of different roads to the extent of nearly 700 miles---and that he is consulted, and his plan followed, by the major part of all the road-contractors in England.

The leading features of Mr. M'Adam's system are—that the best foundation for a road is the natural soil; that this foundation on which the broken stone is to be laid, ought to be elevated, two, three, or four inches, above what is usually termed the side or summer road*—that the stones should be broken so as not to exceed six ounces in weight, (he has recently declared a preference of three,)---and so completely consolidated as to prevent the penetration of rain---that the stone should be as far as possible homogeneous, as the mixture of hard stones with those easily friable is highly pernicious---and that the bed of the road should be secured against under water by drains or ditches. The means by which to produce these effects, are detailed in his work at length, and in his various examinations by order of the house of commons, and are comprised in the following plain rules:

1. "The first operation in making a road should be the reverse of digging a trench. The road should not be sunk below, but rather raised above the ordinary level of the adjacent ground. Care should be taken that there be a sufficient fall from the road to the adjacent ground to take off the water, so that this ground be some inches below that on which the road is intended to be placed. Side-drains, or ditches, to carry off the water, are indispensably necessary.

2. "Having secured the soil from under water, the next care is to secure it from rain water, by a solid road made of clean, dry stone, or flint, so selected, prepared, and laid, as to be perfectly impervious to water. This cannot be effected, unless the greatest care be taken, that no earth, clay, chalk, or other matter that will hold or conduct water, be mixed with the broken stone, which must be so prepared and laid, as to unite by its own broken angles into a firm, compact, and impenetrable body.

3. "The large stones usually laid at the bottom of roads as a foundation, are not only a useless expense, but positively injurious; as, being constantly shaken by heavy carriages, they keep the upper stratum loose, and open for the reception of rain water.

4. "The stone, (or, as we term it, the metal,) is to be laid on, not all at once but in layers of three inches thick; after the first layer is laid on, it is to be subjected to the traffic, or if the road is not open to traffic, a roller of iron should be used, if the weather be showery; if otherwise water should be thrown on it; for no stone will consolidate when perfectly dry.

5. "Much has been said and written upon the strength of roads. My experience leads me to the conclusion, that six inches thickness of well broken stone, properly laid on, is quite sufficient provided the bed of the road be made and kept dry. Of late years I have made no road thicker; but on the second year have given it an addition of three inches, loosing a little of the hard surface of the road, about an inch deep, to allow the new and old materials to unite; going upon the principle that the natural soil is the real carrier both of the load and the carriages; and that if it could be kept dry by any other means, the artificial road would be altogether unnecessary.

6. "The thickness of the road is immaterial as to its strength for carrying weight. This object is already obtained by providing a dry surface over which the road is to be placed as a covering, or roof, to preserve it in that state; experience having shown that if water passes through a road, and fills the native soil, the road, whatever may be its thickness, loses its support, and falls to pieces.

7. "The only proper method of breaking stones, both for effect and economy, is by *persons sitting*. The stones are to be placed in small heaps; and women, boys, or old men, past hard labour, *should sit down, and break them with small hammers, as none should exceed six ounces in weight.*

8. "The stones should be broken very small. In recommending six ounces as the proper size, I went as far as the then old prejudices would admit. But experience has convinced me that half that size is more useful and more profitable to the country.† When the stone is well broken, and properly applied, there is no occasion for the covering of gravel or slate—and I object to it, as preventing the consolidation of the stone, by keeping the pieces apart, whereas they would otherwise unite by their own angles.

9. "The reason for recommending the laying on the stone at different times, and in layers, is, that if the whole quantity be laid on at once, the under part never consolidates properly, but continues loose and tends to loosen the upper part so as to allow the water to pass through.

10. "Nothing is to be laid on the clean stone on pretence of binding. Broken stone will combine by its angles into a smooth, solid surface, which cannot be affected by vicissitudes of weather, or displaced by the action of wheels, which will pass over it without a jolt, and consequently without injury.

11. "A carriage ought as much as possible to stand upright in travelling. I have generally made roads three inches higher in the centre than at the sides, when they are eighteen feet wide. If the road be smooth and well made, the water will easily run off in such a slope.

12. "When roads are very convex, travellers generally follow the track in the middle, which is the only part where a carriage can run upright; by which means three furrows are made, one by the horses and two by the wheels. More water stands on a very convex road than on one that is reasonably flat.

13. "Ten inches of well consolidated materials are equal to bear any kind of carriage. I do not care whether the substratum be soft or hard—indeed I should prefer a soft one, provided it was not such as would not allow a man to walk over it.

14. "When a road is to be formed on the side of a hill, the ditch should be on the higher side of the road, where it will receive the water falling from the high ground and keep the road dry.

15. "The materials should be cleansed of the mud and soil, with which they are mixed in their native state, on the spot where they are procured. If gravel be used it ought to be cleared by screening, or, if necessary, by washing. Some addition will be hereby made to the expenses in the first instance—but it will be found the most economical mode in the end.

16. "Twenty per cent. of the expense of improving and repairing roads is often incurred by rows of trees, particularly on the sunny side, intercepting the influence of the sun.

17. "Carriages, whatever be the construction of their wheels, will make ruts in a newly made road till it consolidates however well the materials may be prepared, or however judiciously applied. Therefore a careful person must attend for some time after the road is opened for use, to rake it the track made by the wheels."

It is a curious fact, that the roads in Sweden, which are among the best in the world, are made on the plan adopted by Mr. M'Adam. On these roads no stone is ever laid larger than a walnut.

**It is to be observed that Mr. M'Adam disapproves of side or summer roads; as the earth which is carried from them to the turnpike, by the horses' hoofs and wheels of carriages, injure the latter. In England scavengers are employed on many of the roads to sweep off the mud into which the rain converts the earth carried on the turnpike.*

†This item, No. 8, is taken from a MS. communication to an American gentleman, dated Feb. 7, 1823, and is the result of greater experience than Mr. M'Adam had when he wrote the preceding one, No. 7.

USEFUL.

From the National Gazette.

READINGS FOR MECHANICS.

Communicated by the Franklin Institute.

German method of preparing Lime, so as to preserve it for a long time, always ready for mortar or whitewash.

Those of our readers who have occasion to use lime, must know, that when suffered to slack, by the moistness of the atmosphere, (owing to its absorbing carbonic acid,) after a time returns to a state of unburnt lime. If made up into mortar, to be kept in a heap, it undergoes, though more slowly, the same change, and when not quite destroyed, is found to have lost much of its binding quality, by the mixture of the outer dead part of the mass with the live in the interior of it. These evils may be avoided by the German process, which is as follows:

The Process.—Take the lime as soon as possible after it is burnt; dig a pit in the earth about seven or eight feet long, and four or five feet wide—by this pit set a wooden trough about six feet long, two feet broad and one foot deep. At one end of this trough cut a hole about six inches square, before which nail a grating of iron, with the bars about a quarter of an inch asunder. Inside the trough, have a slide to cover the grating, which can occasionally be drawn up. Put two or three bushels of lime at a time into the trough; throw plenty of water on it, and mix it well with a large hoe, perforated with holes. When there is a good quantity of liquid, draw up the slider and let it run into the pit. The trough should have a small inclination, and hang six or eight inches over the pit. Throw more water over the remaining limestones; those which will not slack are not sufficiently burnt, and may be returned into the kiln.

After lime thus slacked has been a few hours in the pit, it will take the consistence of paste, which it will retain for years. It should be covered, to keep it clean and exclude the fixed air floating in the atmosphere, as well as to preserve it from heat and cold, especially the latter, as frost destroys it. For those who use larger quantities, several pits should be dug, in preference to larger ones; for smaller quantities a less pit may be used.

This lime mixed with water is very superior to whiting for whitewash, and as it requires no size, is much more wholesome, as the nauseating effluvia from size, which always attracts dampness, causes an offensive smell. It gives a resplendent white for ceilings, and has a peculiar tenacity on walls, and in situations exposed to wet. It has the advantage of being always ready for use; for when mixed with a little water and a proper proportion of sand, mortar is prepared in a few minutes. This lime is equally good after lying several years in the pit; and those acquainted with this method of treating lime, and the process usual in preparing mortar, will not hesitate in giving this the preference.

Y. H. TEA, in chests and half chests, low for CASH.

ALSO,

FERREE'S *(first quality)* Rifle Powder,
And a quantity of first rate HOPS,
For sale by

Duncan & Forsyth.

Jan. 13, 1825.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 14—3t*

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James J Neel,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.

January 14, 1825.—3t*.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Dorrington Pennington,
Now of Wilkins township, Farmer.

Jan. 14—3t * *

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,
Jan. 14, 1825—3t. *Farmer, Ross township.*

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said court have appointed Monday, the seventh day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, is the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend.

JEREMIAH CROWLY,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

January 14—3t.

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Plum township, near Turtle Creek,

An old RED COW, marked with the letters D. W. on her right horn, and having some white on her breast, bag, and near the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John King.

Jan. 14, 1825—3t.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1825.

CITY OFFICERS.

On Tuesday last the Select and Common Councils of this city, elected the following officers.

John Barragh, Esq. Mayor.
William Graham, Jr. Treasurer.
Elijah Trostle, Assessor.
Joseph Barclay, Collector.
Elijah Trostle, Weigh-Master at the Market.
William Eichbaum, Sr. Weigh-Master at the Hay Scales.
John R. Gray, Gauger.
Th. Bakewell, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.
James Ehin, Inspector of Tobacco.
Mathias Evans, John Robinson, Alexander Roxburgh, } Regulators of the Streets.
Th. Scott, James Liggett, Th. M'Kee, } Measurers of Boards and Scantling.
Dennis A. Scully, Inspector of Salt.
Florence Cotter, Wharf-Master.

On Monday, the 3d instant, the following persons were elected Officers of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, for the current year.

President—William Wilkins.
Managers—John Young, J. I. Scull, H. Fullerton, Wm. Hindman, R. Stewart, James Hartford, Wm. Caven, Samuel Fleming, Wm. M'Culloch, Th. Chalfant, Boyle Irwin, David Shields.
Treasurer—James Irwin.

COMMUNICATED.

Captain Davis—Sir, At a meeting of the Managers of the Methodist Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, on the 4th inst. they passed the following resolution

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Society be presented to Captain Davis, commander of the Steam Boat Herald, for his disinterested benevolence in carrying, without charge, a distressed family from Pittsburgh to Baton Rouge.

Permit us to add, Sir, that this act of liberality on your part, will bear an honorable record on our Books. We participate with you in the happy feelings you enjoy, resulting from the reflection of having done an act so praiseworthy. By order.

ELIZA SANDS,
Secretary.

January 7, 1825.

☞ We copy into this paper two useful essays,—the one on the Construction of Roads, the other entitled Readings for Mechanics,—published by societies formed in Philadelphia. We like the plan adopted by these societies, of throwing their information into essays of convenient length for publication in the newspapers; in this popular form they may be generally disseminated in districts where scientific works and thick volumes of "Transactions" would never be inquired after. Ought not our Agricultural societies to pursue a similar plan?

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, Jan. 8, 1825.*

"Most of the members of the legislature are again at their posts; and there is business enough cut out for them, were the session to continue until the 2d Tuesday of October.

"Accusations of official misconduct have been brought forward against Judges *Chapman*, of Northumberland, *Porter*, of Berks, and *Franklin*, of Lancaster. Fame says, that Judge *Franks*, of this place, will next come upon the carpet. The testimony that will necessarily be brought forward in support, and in contravention of these accusations must consume much time. If either of them should terminate in impeachment, there is no telling at what period the session will terminate. The Judges are charged with partiality, neglect of duty, and incompetency: the last of which I fancy could be best sustained against a majority of them, altho' it is hard to say whether the Legislative body would consider it criminal or otherwise. In the eastern part of the state, however, there is a fearful accumulation of business; a man can go into court to seek justice, but it is ten to one if he obtains it before such a lapse of time, that, if he were to count actual cost and loss by neglect of other affairs, when the suit is gained he will be the loser. But the fault rests as much with the lawyers as with the judges, whose interest, as Jeremy Bentham has it, is promoted by the law's delay.

"The House of Representatives have been engaged near the whole of the present week, in the discussion of matters appertaining to the law. The act establishing a district court in Philadelphia will expire this coming spring, and a bill to re-establish it has produced hot debate. One question was upon making the court perpetual—or to limit its duration to seven years. The latter proposition carried. A lawyer, of the name of Shippen, spoke warmly for limiting the court, because of the greater accountability of the judges than when they are commissioned for life. But this same lawyer, it is said, instead of feeling any reluctance to a life estate in a seat on the bench himself, is actually seeking the seat left vacant by the death of Jesse Moore.—Another proposition in the bill, that was ably contested, but prevailed, is the transfer to this District Court of the original business of the Supreme Court, and to abolish the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so as to make it exclusively a court of error. It is very doubtful whether the senate will agree to this latter provision.

"Another bone of contention has been thrown out in a bill that proposes to validate the judgments entered in courts for ten years, without revival by scire facias. In the debate upon this, one of the Philadelphia delegation, in reference to a supposed aspersion upon the gentlemen of the bar by the author of the bill, quoted Shakspeare,

"'*A falcon, towering in his pride of place,*
"'*Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd*'—

And, oh marvellous! it was buzzed through the hall in an instant, that the member from Philadelphia had called those in favor of ten years OWLS!

"A resolution has been offered by Mr. Brown, of Allegheny, to tax all offices 50 per cent. of the fees taken above 1000 dollars.

"It has been whispered among the *eleventh hour* friends of Gen. Jackson in the Legislature, that is, the Franklin Gazette or Ingham interest, that Congress would not elect Jackson, but Adams, President. Letters from Washington to other members and citizens, gave such an account of the favorable prospects of Jackson, that these whisperings were considered rather of hope, than as resting on any good foundation. Late advices, however, give reason to apprehend that villanous intrigues, and bargainings, have been going on at Washington, with a view to the rejection of Jackson, and election of Adams.—What connexion the visit of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of this state to Washington, in the holidays, may have had with the doings spoken of, has occasioned various surmises. The Clerk, you know, is son-in-law of Governor Findlay, and closely connected with the Franklin Gazette interest.—The Intelligencer newspaper, of this place, is also in alliance with this interest, and maintains a determined reserve upon the presidential subject. And, taking all things together, I do think that the class of politicians reported to see in the plot to oust Jackson. Ingham, however, and Findlay, have very little influence with the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, and what they do for Adams must be by holding out encouragement to the members from other states who are hostile to Jackson, and misrepresenting the sentiments of the people of this state. They must go for Jackson themselves, to keep peace at home: but they may induce others to go for Adams, by stating, as is stated by their friends at this place, that the people are indifferent in the case, and that it is a question whether Adams has not more friends in the state than Jackson. But if Congress listen to such counsels, and elect Adams, a state of things will be produced that every good citizen must deplore.

"The Edward King of the Franklin Gazette faction, has been here some days, boring for Ingham as U. S. senator. But he cannot accomplish the object. The election will take place on the 17th, or rather a trial of election, for it appears to be conceded that there will not be a choice this winter. The veteran intriguer, Pe-

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General *La Fayette*, having been invited by our legislature, will visit Harrisburgh about the middle of next month.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 3.

THE LA FAYETTE DINNER.

According to previous arrangements, the Dinner given by the Members of both Houses of Congress to General La Fayette, took place on Saturday, the first of January.

Mr. Gaillard, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presided at the feast.

On the right of the President of the Senate, sat our venerable chief magistrate, the President of the United States, who graced, by his presence as a guest, the most memorable feast that has ever taken place in this country. On the left of the chair sat The Nation's Guest, supported by several of his brethren of the Revolution, among whom were recognized Gen. Samuel Smith, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rufus King, and Messrs. Chandler and D'Wolf, of the Senate, and Gen. Udree of the House. The Speaker was supported, on his right, by the Secretary of State and the Post Master General, and, on his left, by the Secretary of War and Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Among the invited guests were also recognized Gen. Dearborn, our late minister to Portugal, George Washington La Fayette, and the General's Friend, Mr. La Vasseur—also, Generals Scott, Macomb, Bernard, and Jessup, of the Army, and Commodores Bainbridge, Tingey, Stewart, and Morris, of the Navy, with many other officers, civil and military of high rank in the various departments of our Government.

After the cloth was removed the following Toasts, were drank, accompanied by appropriate Music, from the excellent band attached to the Marine Corps. The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation on this grateful occasion, was an incident which seemed to spread satisfaction through the whole assembly.

1. *The Day*, which exhibits the Patriarch of Liberty surrounded by his brethren, and in the midst of his children.

2. *The Memory of Washington.*

3. *The President of the United States.*—Our respectability abroad and prosperity at home are the best eulogy of his administration.

On this toast being drunk, the President rose, and said—"I cannot but be deeply affected by the generous sentiments which you have expressed in favor of my conduct, in the high trust which I have so long held from my country. In our respectability abroad and prosperity at home, no one can take a more profound interest than I do. It is to the virtue and intelligence of our fellow-citizens that we owe this success, and I see in it the most decisive proof of the excellence and stability of our republican institutions. That I have exerted my best faculties in a long course of public service to support these institutions and to promote the welfare and happiness of our union, is most certain. To receive this public acknowledgment, from so distinguished an assembly, on an occasion so highly interesting and honorable to the nation, affords me a gratification which I shall forever cherish."

4. The Statesmen who proclaimed, and the heroes who achieved, our Independence—Unspeakable gratitude for unspeakable benefits.

5. A Nation's Gratitude—The tribute of the heart which millions of freemen are paying to one of the most generous of their benefactors.

6. The Constitution of the United States—The happy result of mental energy and moral excellence.

7. The Union of the States, cemented by the blood of our martyrs, endeared to us alike by the trophies of war, and the blessings of peace—It rests on the immutable basis of our common glories and interests.

8. Gen. La Fayette, the great apostle of rational liberty, unawed by the frowns of Tyranny, uninfluenced by the blandishments of Wealth, and unseduced by popular applause—the same in the Castle of Olmutz as in the active scenes of his labor, and the height of his renown.

[When this Toast was drunk, Gen. La Fayette rose, and said—"Gentlemen of both Houses, I want words to express the respectful and grateful sense I have of all the favors and kindness you are pleased to confer upon me. I hope you will do justice to the warm feelings of an American heart; and I beg leave to propose the following Toast.

"Perpetual Union among the United States; it has saved us in our times of danger, it will save the world."

9. The Army of the United States—New Orleans, Bridgewater, and Chippewa; appropriate continuations of the history of Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown.

10. The Navy of the United States—It has nobly won the garlands that adorn it, may it flourish, like its own oak, in invincible strength and perpetual verdure.

11. The People, the only legitimate source of political power—While rulers are responsible agents, they can never long abuse their authority, or be unmindful of their trust.

12. Public Opinion and a Free Press—"The cherubim and flaming sword" which "keep the way of the Tree" of Liberty.

13. The memory of Kosciusko and Steuben, Pulaski and De Kalb—Illustrious compeers of our illustrious Guest.

14. The Republics of South America and Mexico—Instructed by our example, may they participate in our success.

15. Greece—may the glories of antiquity be rekindled amidst her desolate groves and broken altars, and Athens and Sparta be retouched into life with fresh associations of splendor and renown.

16. Woman—Her virtues are at once the highest, reward and the best security for our own.

After the regular toasts had been drank, Mr. Gaillard, the President of the Senate, rose, and gave the following toast:

May every generous and gallant defender of a nation's rights meet with the noblest reward that can be received by man—a nation's admiration, gratitude, and affection.

Mr. Clay then rose, and after some pertinent remarks proposed

"Gen. *Bolivar*, the Washington of South America and the Republic of Colombia"

As soon as this toast had been drunk, the President and the General retired, and the company soon afterwards separated, at an early hour, greatly delighted. The Entertainment began and ended without the occurrence of a single circumstance to mar the pleasures of a celebration which, in all its circumstances, can hardly admit of a parallel. The only regret that could be felt on the occasion was, that the large number of the members of Congress, necessarily prevented the general extension of invitations.

The scene was so impressive, so well calculated to excite and preserve patriotic sentiments and feelings, that it was desirable it should have been enjoyed by the whole community. With the best arrangements, however, and the greatest possible economy of space, the committee found themselves compelled to limit the invited guests to the number for which suitable accommodation could be provided.

The committee of arrangements for the La Fayette Festival consisted of Messrs. Hayne, R. M. Johnston, and Mills, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hamilton, Van Rensselaer, and McArthur, of the House of Representatives.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

DREADFUL FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday week Edinburgh was desolated by the ravages of destructive fires which broke out successively on those days. The following paragraph from an Edinburgh paper, will give some idea of the extent of the calamity which has befallen the northern capital.

"The extent of the desolation, now that the crisis is past, and that we have leisure to survey that scene of ruin, appears more frightful even than we could have imagined. Along the front of the High street there are destroyed four lands of six stories each, besides the sunk stories; from these down to the Cowgate, by Cos's-close, two wooden lands; in the Old Assembly close, four lands of six or seven stories; six smaller tenements in Bothwick's close, four lands of six stories in the old Fish market close. Downwards, nearly as far as the Cowgate, nothing is to be seen but frightful heaps of ruin, to which all approach is rendered highly dangerous, by the walls which are still left standing in different places, but in an extremely tottering condition. Along the front of the Parliament square, four double lands, of seven to eleven stories each have been destroyed, great part of the walls of which have fallen; other parts are still standing, but in such a shattered condition, that they threaten destruction to the remaining houses near them; in consequence of which, it was on Friday judged expedient to order their being pulled down. It is difficult to estimate the number of families that have been rendered houseless by the present calamity. But when we consider the height of some of the buildings, and the density of the population in this quarter, six or seven families being sometimes crowded, together into one floor, the number cannot fall short of 250; indeed we have little doubt, that, if an accurate calculation could be made, they would be found to exceed that number. Such a scene of calamity as this is seldom paralleled in the annals of domestic life.

Married,

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Henry Kurtz, Mr. *Henry Hartman*, to Miss *Magdalena Friesel*, both of Birmingham.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Shinn, Mr. *James Patterson*, Jr. of Birmingham, to Miss *Mary Colman*, of Pittsburgh.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,
CAPTAIN REARICK,
(Now on her passage from New-Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

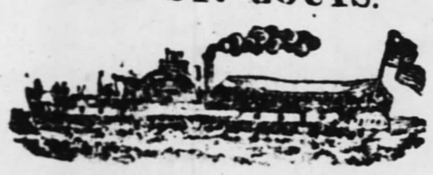
INDIANA,
Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

FOR ST. LOUIS.



The New Steam Boat,
WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next. and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,
CAPT. SCOTT,
Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Misses M'Arthur,

Respectfully announce that they have opened a

Boarding and Day School,
In Third Street, between Market & Wood.

THEY trust they may be found successful in their endeavors to promote the moral, literary, and general improvement of the Young Ladies committed to their care. Their system of instruction comprehends all that is necessary in a polite and useful education, and their plans are such as are most approved and adopted in the first establishments of a similar kind in Europe.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—3t*

HOME OF FORTUNE,

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, January 6, 1825.

Eighth Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

No 11976, a prize of		$1000
	15701,	1000
	14403	500
	11287	100
	3240, 9115, 14, 888, 19094, 19862,	50
And 191 prizes of		10

The prizes, as usual, paid or renewed, at CONINE'S OFFICE.

The following prizes remain undrawn, notwithstanding eight drawings are now over, being nearly half of the whole number, viz.

$40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 17 of $1,000, 14 of $500, 38 of $100, 70 of $50, and 3462 of $10 each,
Amounting in the whole to nearly 150,000.

For fortunate numbers apply forthwith at

CONINE'S
HOME OF FORTUNE,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

Distant adventurers may advantageously forward their orders to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

☞Tickets, shares, and certificates of tickets and shares in the two University Lotteries, are on sale as above, at $5 in the one, and $6 in the other. One will drew on the 23th and the other on the 27th inst. and finish in ten minutes.

Jan. 14, 1825.

DRAWING
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Fourteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify, that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

47, 4, 29, 8, 54, 33, 22, 30,

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they now stand above; that is to say, No. 47 was the first that was drawn; No. 4 was the second; No. 29 was the third; No. 8 was the fourth; No. 54 was the fifth; No. 33 was the sixth; No. 22 was the seventh, and No. 30 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL,
JOHN READ.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Fourteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn—And the Managers have the honor of announcing to the public the following as the result:

The tickets which drew the 56 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

4, 29, 47, the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn,		$50,000
22, 30, 33, the 6th, 7th and 8th drawn,		20,000
8, 33, 54, the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn,		10,000
8, 29, 54, the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn,		5,000
22, 29, 30, the 3d, 7th and 8th drawn,		5,000
4, 8, 29, the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn,		4,720
4, 36, 54, the 2d, 5th and 8th drawn	}	Each $1000.
4, 22, 33, the 2d, 6th and 7th drawn		
4, 30, 33, the 2d, 6th and 8th drawn		
4, 22, 30, the 2d, 7th and 8th drawn		
8, 29, 33, the 3d, 4th and 6th drawn		
8, 22, 29, the 3d, 4th and 7th drawn		
8, 29, 30, the 3d, 4th and 8th drawn		
29, 33, 54, the 3d, 5th and 6th drawn		
22, 29, 54, the 3d, 5th and 7th drawn		
29, 30, 54, the 3d, 5th and 8th drawn		
22, 29, 33, the 3d, 6th and 7th drawn		
29, 30, 33, the 3d, 6th and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 54, the 4th, 5th and 7th drawn		
8, 30, 54, the 4th, 5th and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 33, the 4th, 6th and 7th drawn		
8, 30, 33, the 4th, 6th and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 30, the 4th, 7th and 8th drawn		
22, 33, 54, the 5th, 6th and 7th drawn		
30, 33, 54, the 5th, 6th and 8th drawn		
22, 30, 54, the 5th, 7th and 8th drawn		
4, 8, 47, the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn	}	Each $500.
4, 47, 54, the 1st, 2d and 5th drawn		
4, 33, 47, the 1st, 2d and 6th drawn		
4, 22, 47, the 1st, 2d and 7th drawn		
4, 30, 47, the 1st, 2d and 8th drawn		
8, 29, 47, the 1st, 3d and 4th drawn		
29, 47, 54, the 1st, 3d and 5th drawn		
29, 33, 47, the 1st, 3d and 6th drawn		
22, 29, 47, the 1st, 3d and 7th drawn		
29, 30, 47, the 1st, 3d and 8th drawn		
8, 47, 54, the 1st, 4th and 5th drawn		
8, 33, 47, the 1st, 3d and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 47, the 1st, 4th and 7th drawn		
8, 30, 47, the 1st, 4th and 8th drawn		
33, 47, 54, the 1st, 5th and 6th drawn		
22, 47, 54, the 1st, 5th and 7th drawn		
30, 47, 54, the 1st, 5th and 8th drawn		
22, 33, 47, the 1st, 6th and 7th drawn		
30, 33, 47, the 1st, 6th and 8th drawn		
22, 30, 47, the 1st, 7th and 8th drawn		
4, 29, 54, the 2d, 3d and 5th drawn		
4, 29, 33, the 2d, 3d and 6th drawn		
4, 22, 29, the 2d, 3d and 7th drawn		
4, 29, 30, the 2d, 3d and 8th drawn		
4, 8, 54, the 2d, 4th and 5th drawn		
4, 8, 22, the 2d, 4th and 7th drawn		
4, 8, 30, the 2d, 4th and 8th drawn		
4, 33, 54, the 2d, 5th and 6th drawn		
4, 22, 54, the 2d, 5th and 7th drawn		

The 52 tickets having on them the Combination Numbers 8 and 29, being the 3d and 4th drawn Numbers, are each entitled to $100

The 156 having on them the Combination Numbers 8 and 54, or 8 and 33, or 8 and 22, being the 4th and 5th, the 4th and 6th, and the 4th and 7th drawn Numbers, are each entitled to $50

All others, (being 1284 tickets,) having on them any other two of the drawn numbers, are each entitled to $20

And the $10 prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn Numbers on them, being 10608, or 1326 for each drawn Number.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1825.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864
12,120 Prizes.				$205,820
22,100 Blanks.				

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them: 1456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those Tickets having none of the drawn Nos. on, being blanks.

The Tickets in this Lottery are formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, from No. 1 to 60 inclusive, and to determine the fate of all the Tickets therein, 60 numbers, as above, will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to 30,000 dollars.

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000 dollars.

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000 dollars.

Those having on them the 1st, 6th and 8th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2,128 dollars.

Those twenty having on them the 2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 7th and 8th—3d, 4th and 6th—3d, 4th and 7th—3d, 4th and 8th—3d, 5th and 6th—3d, 5th and 7th—3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 6th and 7th—3d, 6th and 8th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 7th and 8th—5th, 6th and 7th—5th, 6th and 8th—5th, 7th and 8th—each 1000 dollars.

All others (being 30 tickets) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500 dollars.

The 52 having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 4th and 5th, will each be entitled to 100 dollars.

The 104 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 6th and 7th or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50 dollars.

All others (being 1300 tickets) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 16 dollars.

And those having on them any ONE of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608 tickets, or 1326 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to 8 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

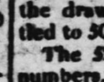
TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

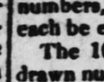
THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Young.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

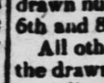
TWO FRAME HOUSES, in Front street, between Grant street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Freeman.



The STORE & DWELLING in Wood street, between Second and Third Sts. now occupied by Messrs. R. & J. Towne.

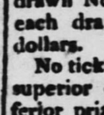


THE BRICK HOUSE in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mr. Spencer.



THE BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Spencer's, now occupied by Mr. Todd.

AN OUT LOT, of about 10 Acres, near to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.



A FARM, of about 100 Acres, On Coal-Hill, near to Birmingham, now in the tenure of Mr. Brock. Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr. Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

George Poe, Jr.

January 14, 1825.—tf.

The Commanding Officer

OF THE ARSENAL, near Pittsburgh, wishes to contract for

1500 Musket Stocks, and
750 Rifle Stocks,

Of Black Walnut, and sawed to pattern, to be delivered by the last of March next: 500 of the former to be seasoned, if convenient. He will receive Proposals, in writing, for the above, till the 31st instant.

Jan. 14—3t.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.

January 3d. 1825.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a Dividend of *Three per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 12th instant.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

Jan. 14—3t.

Turnpike Election.

AT an Election for Officers and Managers of the Pittsburgh and New-Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, held on Monday, the 3d day of January, 1825, the following persons were elected:—*President*, Jeremiah Murray, Esq.—*Managers*, Charles Johnston, Thomas M'Kee, Jr. Dr. Benjamin Burrell, Joseph Reed, Joseph Miller, Samuel Jack.

By order of the Board.

John A. Gilchrist,
Treasurer.

Jan. 14.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said judges have appointed Monday the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of us and our respective creditors, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

John Vandivender,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of said city, Laborer.
Isaac Shunk,
Of Pitt township, Gunsmith.
Matthew Rankin,
Of Washington county, Farmer.

Jan. 14, 1825.—3t.s.s.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1825.

CITY OFFICERS.

On Tuesday last the Select and Common Councils of this city, elected the following officers.

John Darragh, Esq. Mayor.
William Graham, Jr. Treasurer.
Elijah Trovillo, Assessor.
Joseph Barclay, Collector.
Elijah Trovillo, Weigh-Master at the Market.
William Eichbaum, Sr. Weigh-Master at the Hay Scales.
John B. Gray, Gauger.
Th. Bakewell, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.
James Ekin, Inspector of Tobacco.
Mathias Evans, John Robinson, Alexander Roseburgh, } Regulators of the Streets.
Th. Scott, James Liggett, Th. M'Kee, } Measurers of Boards and Scantling.
Dennis S. Scully, Inspector of Salt.
Florence Cotter, Wharf-Master.

On Monday, the 3d instant, the following persons were elected Officers of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, for the current year.

President—William Wilkins.
Managers—John Young, J. I. Scull, H. Fullerton, Wm. Hindman, R. Stewart, James Hartford, Wm. Caven, Samuel Fleming, Wm. M'Culloch, Th. Chalfant, Boyle Irwin, David Shields.
Treasurer—James Irwin.

COMMUNICATED.

Captain Davis—Sir, At a meeting of the Managers of the Methodist Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, on the 4th inst. they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Society be presented to Captain Davis, commander of the Steam Boat Herald, for his disinterested benevolence in carrying, without charge, a distressed family from Pittsburgh to Baton Rouge.

Permit us to add, Sir, that this act of liberality on your part, will bear an honorable record on our Books. We participate with you in the happy feelings you enjoy, resulting from the reflection of having done an act so praiseworthy. By order.

ELIZA SANDS,
Secretary.

January 7, 1825.

☞ We copy into this paper two useful essays,—the one on the Construction of Roads, the other entitled Readings for Mechanics,—published by societies formed in Philadelphia. We like the plan adopted by these societies, of throwing their information into essays of convenient length for publication in the newspapers; in this popular form they may be generally disseminated in districts where scientific works and thick volumes of "Transactions" would never be inquired after. Ought not our Agricultural societies to pursue a similar plan?

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, Jan.* 8, 1825.

"Most of the members of the legislature are again at their posts; and there is business enough cut out for them, were the session to continue until the 2d Tuesday of October.

"Accusations of official misconduct have been brought forward against Judges *Chapman*, of Northumberland, *Porter*, of Berks, and *Franklin*, of Lancaster. Fame says, that Judge *Franks*, of this place, will next come upon the carpet. The testimony that will necessarily be brought forward in support, and in contravention of these accusations must consume much time. If either of them should terminate in impeachment, there is no telling at what period the session will terminate. The Judges are charged with partiality, neglect of duty, and incompetency; the last of which I fancy could be best sustained against a majority of them, altho' it is hard to say whether the Legislative body would consider it criminal or otherwise. In the eastern part of the state, however, there is a fearful accumulation of business; a man can go into court to seek justice, but it is ten to one if he obtains it before such a lapse of time, that, if he were to count actual cost and loss by neglect of other affairs, when the suit is gained he will be the loser. But the fault rests as much with the lawyers as with the judges, whose interest, as Jeremy Bentham has it, is promoted by the law's delay.

"The House of Representatives have been engaged near the whole of the present week, in the discussion of matters appertaining to the law. The act establishing a district court in Philadelphia will expire this coming spring, and a bill to re-establish it has produced hot debate. One question was upon making the court perpetual—or to limit its duration to seven years. The latter proposition carried. A lawyer, of the name of Shippen, spoke warmly for limiting the court, because of the greater accountability of the judges than when they are commissioned for life. But this same lawyer, it is said, instead of feeling any reluctance to a life estate in a seat on the bench himself, is actually seeking the seat left vacant by the death of Jesse Moore.—Another proposition in the bill, that was ably contested, but prevailed, is the transfer to this District Court of the original business of the Supreme Court, and to abolish the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so as to make it exclusively a court of error. It is very doubtful whether the senate will agree to this latter provision.

"Another bone of contention has been thrown out in a bill that proposes to validate the judgments entered in courts for ten years, without revival by scire facias. In the debate upon this, one of the Philadelphia delegation, in reference to a supposed aspersion upon the gentlemen of the bar by the author of the bill, quoted Shakspeare,

"*A falcon, towering in his pride of place,*
"*Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd*"—

And, oh marvellous! it was buzzed through the hall in an instant, that the member from Philadelphia had called those in favor of ten years OWLS!

"A resolution has been offered by Mr. Brown, of Allegheny, to tax all offices 50 per cent. of the fees taken above 1000 dollars.

"It has been whispered among the *eleventh hour* friends of Gen. Jackson in the Legislature, that is, the Franklin Gazette or Ingham interest, that Congress would not elect Jackson, but Adams, President. Letters from Washington to other members and citizens, gave such an account of the favorable prospects of Jackson, that these whisperings were considered rather of hope, than as resting on any good foundation. Late advices, however, give reason to apprehend that villanous intrigues, and bargainings, have been going on at Washington, with a view to the rejection of Jackson, and election of Adams.—What connexion the visit of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of this state to Washington, in the holidays, may have had with the doings spoken of, has occasioned various surmises. The Clerk, you know, is a son-in-law of Governor Findlay, and closely connected with the Franklin Gazette interest.—The Intelligencer newspaper, of this place, is also in alliance with this interest, and maintains a determined reserve upon the presidential subject. And, taking all things together, I do think that the class of politicians adverted to are in the plot to oust Jackson. Ingham, however, and Findlay, have very little influence with the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, and what they do for Adams must be by holding out encouragement to the members from other states who are hostile to Jackson, and misrepresenting the sentiments of the people of this state. They must go for Jackson themselves, to keep peace at home: but they may induce others to go for Adams, by stating, as is stated by their friends at this place, that the people are indifferent in the case, and that it is a question whether Adams has not more friends in the state than Jackson. But if Congress listen to such councils, and elect Adams, a state of things will be produced that every good citizen must deplore.

"One Edward King of the Franklin Gazette faction, has been here some days, boring for Ingham as U. S. senator. But he cannot accomplish the object. The election will take place on the 17th, or rather a trial of election, for it appears to be conceded that there will not be a choice this winter. The veteran intriguer, Peter Fraily, is also here, but for what exact purpose I defy any one to tell."

General La Fayette, having been invited by our legislature, will visit Harrisburgh about the middle of next month.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 3.

THE LA FAYETTE DINNER.

According to previous arrangements, the Dinner given by the Members of both Houses of Congress to General La Fayette, took place on Saturday, the first of January.

Mr. Gaillard, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presided at the feast.

On the right of the President of the Senate, sat our venerable chief magistrate, the President of the United States, who graced, by his presence as a guest, the most memorable feast that has ever taken place in this country. On the left of the chair sat The Nation's Guest, supported by several of his brethren of the Revolution, among whom were recognized Gen. Samuel Smith, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rufus King, and Messrs. Chandler and D'Wolf, of the Senate, and Gen. Udree of the House. The Speaker was supported, on his right, by the Secretary of State and the Post Master General, and, on his left, by the Secretary of War and Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Among the invited guests were also recognized Gen. Dearborn, our late minister to Portugal, George Washington La Fayette, and the General's Friend, Mr. La Vasseur—also, Generals Scott, Macomb, Bernard, and Jessup, of the Army, and Commodores Bainbridge, Tingey, Stewart, and Morris, of the Navy, with many other officers, civil and military of high rank in the various departments of our Government.

After the cloth was removed the following Toasts, were drank, accompanied by appropriate Music, from the excellent band attached to the Marine Corps. The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation on this grateful occasion, was an incident which seemed to spread satisfaction through the whole assembly.

1. *The Day*, which exhibits the Patriarch of Liberty surrounded by his brethren, and in the midst of his children.

2. *The Memory of Washington.*

3. *The President of the United States.*—Our respectability abroad and prosperity at home are the best eulogy of his administration.

On this toast being drunk, the President rose, and said—"I cannot but be deeply affected by the generous sentiments which you have expressed in favor of my conduct, in the high trust which I have so long held from my country. In our respectability abroad and prosperity at home, no one can take a more profound interest than I do. It is to the virtue and intelligence of our fellow-citizens that we owe this success, and I see in it the most decisive proof of the excellence and stability of our republican institutions. That I have exerted my best faculties in a long course of public service to support these institutions and to promote the welfare and happiness of our union, is most certain. To receive this public acknowledgment, from so distinguished an assembly, on an occasion so highly interesting and honorable to the nation, affords me a gratification which I shall forever cherish."

4. The Statesmen who proclaimed, and the heroes who achieved, our Independence—Unspeakable gratitude for unspeakable benefits.

5. A Nation's Gratitude—The tribute of the heart which millions of freemen are paying to one of the most generous of their benefactors.

6. The Constitution of the United States—The happy result of mental energy and moral excellence.

7. The Union of the States, cemented by the blood of our martyrs, endeared to us alike by the trophies of war, and the blessings of peace—It rests on the immutable basis of our common glories and interests.

8. Gen. La Fayette, the great apostle of rational liberty, unawed by the frowns of Tyranny, uninfluenced by the blandishments of Wealth, and unseduced by popular applause—the same in the Castle of Olmutz as in the active scenes of his labor, and the height of his renown.

(When this Toast was drunk, Gen. La Fayette rose, and said—"Gentlemen of both Houses, I want words to express the respectful and grateful sense I have of all the favors and kindness you are pleased to confer upon me. I hope you will do justice to the warm feelings of an American heart; and I beg leave to propose the following Toast.

"Perpetual Union among the United States: it has saved us in our times of danger, it will save the world."

9. The Army of the United States—New Orleans, Bridgewater, and Chippewa; appropriate continuations of the history of Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown.

10. The Navy of the United States—It has nobly won the garlands that adorn it, may it flourish, like its own oak, in invincible strength and perpetual verdure.

11. The People, the only legitimate source of political power—While rulers are responsible agents, they can never long abuse their authority, or be unmindful of their trust.

12. Public Opinion and a Free Press—"The cherubim and flaming sword" which "keep the way of the Tree" of Liberty.

13. The memory of Kosciusko and Steuben, Pulaski and De Kalb—Illustrious compeers of our illustrious Guest.

14. The Republics of South America and Mexico—Instructed by our example, may they participate in our success.

15. Greece—may the glories of antiquity be rekindled amidst her desolate groves and broken altars, and Athens and Sparta be retouched into life with fresh associations of splendor and renown.

16. Woman—Her virtues are at once the highest, reward and the best security for our own.

After the regular toasts had been drank, Mr. Gaillard, the President of the Senate, rose, and gave the following toast:

May every generous and gallant defender of a nation's rights meet with the noblest reward that can be received by man—a nation's admiration, gratitude, and affection.

Mr. Clay then rose, and after some pertinent remarks proposed

"Gen. *Bolivar*, the Washington of South America and the Republic of Colombia"

As soon as this toast had been drunk, the President and the General retired, and the company soon afterwards separated, at an early hour, greatly delighted. The Entertainment began and ended without the occurrence of a single circumstance to mar the pleasures of a celebration which, in all its circumstances, can hardly admit of a parallel. The only regret that could be felt on the occasion was, that the large number of the members of Congress, necessarily prevented the general extension of invitations.

The scene was so impressive, so well calculated to excite and preserve patriotic sentiments and feelings, that it was desirable it should have been enjoyed by the whole community. With the best arrangements, however, and the greatest possible economy of space, the committee found themselves compelled to limit the invited guests to the number for which suitable accommodation could be provided.

The committee of arrangements for the La Fayette Festival consisted of Messrs. Hayne, R. M. Johnston, and Mills, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hamilton, Van Rensselaer, and McArthur, of the House of Representatives.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

DREADFUL FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday week Edinburgh was desolated by the ravages of destructive fires which broke out successively on those days. The following paragraph from an Edinburgh paper, will give some idea of the extent of the calamity which has befallen the northern capital.

"The extent of the desolation, now that the crisis is past, and that we have leisure to survey that scene of ruin, appears more frightful even than we could have imagined. Along the front of the High street there are destroyed four lands of six stories each, besides the sunk stories; from these down to the Cowgate, by Con's-close, two wooden lands; in the Old Assembly close, four lands of six or seven stories; six smaller tenements in Bothwick's close, four lands of six stories in the old Fish market close. Downwards, nearly as far as the Cowgate, nothing is to be seen but frightful heaps of ruin, to which all approach is rendered highly dangerous, by the walls which are still left standing in different places, but in an extremely tottering condition. Along the front of the Parliament square, four double lands, of seven to eleven stories each have been destroyed, great part of the walls of which have fallen; other parts are still standing, but in such a shattered condition, that they threaten destruction to the remaining houses near them; in consequence of which, it was on Friday judged expedient to order their being pulled down. It is difficult to estimate the number of families that have been rendered house-less by the present calamity. But when we consider the height of some of the buildings, and the density of the population in this quarter, six or seven families being sometimes crowded, together into one floor, the number cannot fall short of 250; indeed we have little doubt, that, if an accurate calculation could be made, they would be found to exceed that number. Such a scene of calamity as this is seldom paralleled in the annals of domestic life.

Married,

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Henry Kurtz, Mr. *Henry Hartman*, to Miss *Magdalena Friesel*, both of Birmingham.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Shinn, Mr. *James Patterson*, Jr. of Birmingham, to Miss *Mary Colman*, of Pittsburgh.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,
CAPTAIN REARICK,
(Now on her passage from New-Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,
Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The New Steam Boat,
WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,
CAPT. SCOTT,

Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Misses M'Arthur,

Respectfully announce that they have opened a

Boarding and Day School,
In Third Street, between Market & Wood.

THEY trust they may be found successful in their endeavors to promote the moral, literary, and general improvement of the Young Ladies committed to their care. Their system of instruction comprehends all that is necessary in a polite and useful education, and their plans are such as are most approved and adopted in the first establishments of a similar kind in Europe.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—3t*

HOME OF FORTUNE,

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, January 6, 1825.

Eighth Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

No 11976, a prize of	$1000
15701,	1000
14403	500
11287	100
3240, 9115, 14, 888, 19094, 19862,	50
And 191 prizes of	10

The prizes, as usual, paid or renewed, at CONINE'S OFFICE.

The following prizes remain undrawn, notwithstanding eight drawings are now over, being nearly half of the whole number, viz.

$40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 17 of $1,000, 14 of $500, 38 of $100, 70 of $50, and 3462 of $10 each,
Amounting in the whole to nearly 150,000.

For fortunate numbers apply forthwith at

CONINE'S
HOME OF FORTUNE,
No. 32, *Market-st. near the Centre Market,*

Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

Distant adventurers may advantageously forward their orders to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

☞Tickets, shares, and certificates of tickets and shares in the two University Lotteries, are on sale as above, at $5 in the one, and $6 in the other. One will draw on the 25th and the other on the 27th inst. and finish in ten minutes.

Jan. 14, 1825.

DRAWING
OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Fourteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify, that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz:

47, 4, 29, 8, 54, 33, 22, 30,

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they now stand above; that is to say, No. 47 was the first that was drawn; No. 4 was the second; No. 29 was the third; No. 8 was the fourth; No. 54 was the fifth; No. 33 was the sixth; No. 22 was the seventh, and No. 30 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
ISAAC WORRELL,
JOHN READ.

Attest—JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Fourteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn—And the Managers have the honor of announcing to the public the following as the result:

The tickets which drew the 56 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

4, 29, 47, the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn,	$50,000	
22, 30, 33, the 6th, 7th and 8th drawn,	20,000	
8, 33, 54, the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn,	10,000	
8, 29, 54, the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn,	5,000	
22, 29, 30, the 3d, 7th and 8th drawn,	5,000	
4, 8, 29, the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn,	4,720	
4, 36, 54, the 2d, 5th and 8th drawn		
4, 22, 33, the 2d, 6th and 7th drawn		
4, 30, 33, the 2d, 6th and 8th drawn		
4, 22, 30, the 2d, 7th and 8th drawn		
8, 29, 33, the 3d, 4th and 6th drawn		
8, 22, 29, the 3d, 4th and 7th drawn		
8, 29, 30, the 3d, 4th and 8th drawn		
29, 33, 54, the 3d, 5th and 6th drawn		
22, 29, 54, the 3d, 5th and 7th drawn		
29, 30, 54, the 3d, 5th and 8th drawn		Each $1000.
22, 29, 33, the 3d, 6th and 7th drawn		
29, 30, 33, the 3d, 6th and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 54, the 4th, 5th and 7th drawn		
8, 30, 54, the 4th, 5th and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 33, the 4th, 6th and 7th drawn		
8, 30, 33, the 4th, 6th and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 30, the 4th, 7th and 8th drawn		
22, 33, 54, the 5th, 6th and 7th drawn		
30, 33, 54, the 5th, 6th and 8th drawn		
22, 30, 54, the 5th, 7th and 8th drawn		
4, 8, 47, the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn		
4, 47, 54, the 1st, 2d and 5th drawn		
4, 33, 47, the 1st, 2d and 6th drawn		
4, 22, 47, the 1st, 2d and 7th drawn		
4, 30, 47, the 1st, 2d and 8th drawn		
8, 29, 47, the 1st, 3d and 4th drawn		
29, 47, 54, the 1st, 3d and 5th drawn		
29, 33, 47, the 1st, 3d and 6th drawn		
22, 29, 47, the 1st, 3d and 7th drawn		
29, 30, 47, the 1st, 3d and 8th drawn		
8, 47, 54, the 1st, 4th and 5th drawn		
8, 33, 47, the 1st, 3d and 8th drawn		
8, 22, 47, the 1st, 4th and 7th drawn		
8, 30, 47, the 1st, 4th and 8th drawn		Each $500.
33, 47, 54, the 1st, 5th and 6th drawn		
22, 47, 54, the 1st, 5th and 7th drawn		
30, 47, 54, the 1st, 5th and 8th drawn		
22, 33, 47, the 1st, 6th and 7th drawn		
30, 33, 47, the 1st, 6th and 8th drawn		
22, 30, 47, the 1st, 7th and 8th drawn		
4, 29, 54, the 2d, 3d and 5th drawn		
4, 29, 33, the 2d, 3d and 6th drawn		
4, 22, 29, the 2d, 3d and 7th drawn		
4, 29, 30, the 2d, 3d and 8th drawn		
4, 8, 54, the 2d, 4th and 5th drawn		
4, 8, 22, the 2d, 4th and 7th drawn		
4, 8, 30, the 2d, 4th and 8th drawn		
4, 33, 54, the 2d, 5th and 6th drawn		
4, 22, 54, the 2d, 5th and 7th drawn		

The 52 tickets having on them the Combination Numbers 8 and 29, being the 3d and 4th drawn Numbers, are each entitled to $100

The 156 having on them the Combination Numbers 8 and 54, or 8 and 33, or 8 and 22, being the 4th and 5th, the 4th and 6th, and the 4th and 7th drawn Numbers, are each entitled to $50

All others, (being 1284 tickets,) having on them any other two of the drawn numbers, are each entitled to $20

And the $10 prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn Numbers on them, being 10608, or 1326 for each drawn Number.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1825.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of		$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864
12,120 Prizes.				$205,820
22,100 Blanks.				

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them: 1456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those Tickets having none of the drawn Nos. on, being blanks.

The Tickets in this Lottery are formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, from No 1 to 60 inclusive, and to determine the fate of all the Tickets therein, 60 numbers, as above, will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to 30,000 dollars.

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000 dollars.

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000 dollars.

Those having on them the 1st, 6th and 8th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2,128 dollars.

Those twenty having on them the 2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 7th and 8th—3d, 4th and 6th—3d, 4th and 7th—3d, 4th and 8th—3d, 5th and 6th—3d, 5th and 7th—3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 6th and 7th—3d, 6th and 8th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 7th and 8th—5th, 6th and 7th—5th, 6th and 8th—5th, 7th and 8th—each 1000 dollars.

All others (being 30 tickets) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500 dollars.

The 52 having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 4th and 5th, will each be entitled to 100 dollars.

The 104 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 6th and 7th or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50 dollars.

All others (being 1300 tickets) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 16 dollars.

And those having on them any ONE of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608 tickets, or 1326 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to 8 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

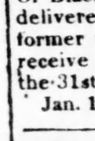
Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

TICKETS $7.
Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

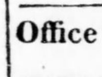
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

TO RENT,



THE BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.



THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Young.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

TWO FRAME HOUSES, in Front street, between Grant street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Freeman.

The STORE & DWELLING in Wood street, between Second and Third Sts, now occupied by Messrs R. & J. Towne.

THE BRICK HOUSE in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mr. Spencer.

THE BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Spencer's, now occupied by Mr. Todd.

AN OUT LOT, of about 10 Acres, near to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

A FARM, of about 100 Acres, On Coal-Hill, near to Birmingham, now in the tenure of Mr. Brock. Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

George Poe, Jr.

January 14, 1825.—tf.

The Commanding Officer

OF THE ARSENAL, near Pittsburgh, wishes to contract for

1500 Musket Stocks, and
750 Rifle Stocks,

Of Black Walnut, and sawed to pattern, to be delivered by the last of March next: 500 of the former to be seasoned, if convenient. He will receive Proposals, in writing, for the above, till the 31st instant.

Jan. 14—3t.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.

January 3d. 1825.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a Dividend of *Three per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 12th instant.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

Jan. 14—3t.

Turnpike Election.

AT an Election for Officers and Managers of the Pittsburgh and New-Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, held on Monday, the 3d day of January, 1825, the following persons were elected:—*President*, Jeremiah Murray, Esq.—*Managers*, Charles Johnston, Thomas M'Kee, Jr. Dr. Benjamin Burrell, Joseph Reed, Joseph Miller, Samuel Jack.

By order of the Board.

John A. Gilchrist,
Treasurer.

Jan. 14.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said judges have appointed Monday the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of us and our respective creditors, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

John Vandivender,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of said city, Laborer.
Isaac Shunk,
Of Pitt township, Gunsmith.
Matthew Rankin,
Of Washington county, Farmer.

Jan. 14, 1825.—3t.s.r.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—The following tender effusion is from the pen of a young lady, of fifteen, a member of one of the Academies in this city. The young poetess has partaken largely of the waters of Castalia, and the aspirations of her Muse are so superior to any thing mine can pretend to impart, that I am proud to communicate, for insertion in your paper, this first production of her glowing imagination, in preference to the effusions of my own pen. CLIO.

LOVE.

Soft as the shade which evening's tints impart,
Are love's first beamings on the youthful heart;
Pure as the drop that gems young beauty's eye,
Are love's first wishes in a balmy sigh:
Fondly it gazes on the much loved face,
In every feature sees impressive grace;
Hears in each accent Heaven's own music roll,
In every action marks a generous soul;
Treasures the looks that sweetly touch the heart,
And to the soul a trembling joy impart:
Watches with tender care that beaming eye,
And wipes the tear that trickles at the sigh.
Such love can purer spirits only know,
And few, alas! such spirits here below.
Scarce can the young and noble bosom find,
In this gross world, an uncorrupted mind;
Scarce meet with one on whose expanded breast,
The Heaven-descending gems of feeling rest;
But when once found, what interest can control
The love, the feeling of the enraptur'd soul!
O none! No power but that of Heaven can bind
In chains lethargic Eloisa's mind;
For thee it throbs, it pants with thee to prove
The pains and pleasures of the purest love:
But it may throb till life's last throb is o'er,
May pant till this fond heart can pant no more;
May gaze in anguish on thy beaming eye,
And tears despairing flow with every sigh;
May feel the smarting drops bedew this face,
And busy memory love the form to trace:
For never can we meet till life is o'er,
And then we meet in Heaven to part no more.
Farewell till then—thy name shall rest
In sacred silence in this troubled breast;
In silence rest, till life's last hour is nigh,
Then softly perish in my parting sigh.

Miscellany.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The following is a literal copy of the proceedings of a Court Martial, (and is recommended as a precedent,) with the exception of the names, the initials of which are given as written in the original. The names of the township and county are also omitted.

"June the 23th 1810
of A Cort Masshel held upon Capt L—— for mis behaviour for non Atendonce at apeal held At J—— L—— he was found guilty And fined in Seven Doolars by the megority of the Matial officers on Cort—Held at the house of t——s w——n —— township —— County State of pensylvania
A—— g—— Clark
T—— Mc—— President
By the leutenants Colns orders it was remited to three Dollars and fifty Sents
Clark A—— G——
T—— Mc—— Prst"

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE RIVALS.

Few villages of equal size and age with Alesbury, can boast of having been the theatre of more whimsical love adventures.—A place of considerable business, considering its inland situation, and of gradual and steady growth for many years, it possesses, and has long possessed, a share of active spirit, and a disposition to enterprise, which distinguish it above the surrounding neighborhood; nor is it strange that a considerable portion of this spirit, pervading as it does the young, as well as the middle aged and the old, should blend itself with the affairs of love, and, in some instances, at least, break through the stupid monotony of country courtships, and sprinkle the path of progressive affection with something of the adventurous, the novel, and the romantic.

But Alesbury has been no less distinguished for the beauty of its young females, than for the chivalric spirit of its young male inhabitants; and if I should be asked at what period it was most deserving of celebrity for the number and super-excelling beauties of its lovely girls, I should answer at that period when the Williams family occupied the "Round House," on the hill top beyond the spring creek. Several old bachelors have come among us within a dozen years, and it hath been solemnly averred by one of our most philosophic citizens, that mothers have not had as beautiful children since. Be that true or false, however, I will not whisper aught against the fair reputation of our green village yet, in this or any other particular. Williams was well enough off in the world, but having little expectation of accumulating a large amount of property for his children, was by no means opposed to their marrying, provided they married well; and the good mother, desirous that this business should progress in the most suitable order, set the eldest daughter forward first. Jane was an elegant little girl—not just such a one, perhaps as a poet would paint, or a fancy writer take as heroine for his romance, but precisely such an one as you would admire when you first saw, and love when you became acquainted with. It was impossible she should be without beaux, and she had two the week after she first danced at a ball in the village, where daughters were sent in those days to catch sweethearts: one of them was deaf, the other notorious for his absence of mind; nicknamed by the boys deaf Dickson and forgetful Bob; both rich, fine looking fellows, and the very pinks of gallantry.

On that occasion, each of our young gallants was honored with Miss Jane's hand, and they both waited on her home—were invited by the kind mother to call over again, and, as they returned, expressed to each other their admiration of the fair belle in terms which did not fail to create mutual jealousy. The flame once lit, to surpass each other in attention was now their object. Accordingly, next evening as early candle-light arrived, and one might pass tolerably secure from observance, Bob set out for the Williams'. The house is about three quarters of a mile from the village, and the path lay through an open plain until you came to the creek, beyond which it was a woody country quite out to the hill. He had dressed himself in his very best, brushed himself from top to toe, and taken a pair of polished shoes in his hand to put on at the end of the lane; but when he reached the creek, he found it much swollen, and the little flat in which people crossed drawn so far upon the shore, to prevent its being carried away, that to launch it would put the neatness and order, not to say the cleanliness of his apparel, in danger. He tried to move it with his thumb and finger, and failing, resolved to strip off his lower garments, and boldly ford the stream.

It was accomplished almost as soon as thought of, in he stepped and waded to the opposite bank, when lo! in thinking of the interview just before him, he found he had forgotten his pantaloons and left them on the Alesbury side. To go back was the only alternative, but he had not taken three steps in the water, before he observed a couple of ladies and a gentleman on the opposite bank: what was to be done in this extremity? He was in a most awkward plight, assuredly, and fearing lest his most necessary garment should get into improper hands, drove him almost mad, while the dread of being discovered forced him to the woods, which he did with the utmost precipitancy, among the brush, wood and briars, in purgatory at every step. But he was not to escape so easily. A mischievous dog, which accompanied the new comers, had already got sight of him, and was no sooner landed, than with repeated yelps, he sought out the fugitive. Bob, driven to desperation from the prospect of inevitable discovery, made a resolute push as the hound approached, sprang through the briars like a hunted buck, the dog at his heels, and with one leap was in the middle of the water.

The faithful hunter, not doubting that he followed a staunch deer, was indefatigable, and came up with and seized his prey, before he reached the shore, when a tremendous yell, and a thundering "*get out*," that made the forest ring again, fairly frightened the astounded beast, and caused him to retreat instantly. Bob made not the least precipitate retreat; and, having reached the land, discovered that the article he most needed had vanished, and was doubtless in possession of the party he had seen. A circuitous route home was the only resource; but when he arrived, even the joy of restoration to comparative safety, was almost overbalanced by the recollection that his pantaloons contained papers which could not fail to identify the owner. He retired in very despair, and in the morning his friend Dickson stalked in, presented him, with a triumphant leer, his lost garment, informed him that the ladies had read the love letter addressed to them, which was found in his pocket, but did not much like the manner he had chosen of putting it in their possession, and had therefore returned it.

The secret all out—his hopes thus early blasted by sheer misfortune, as he thought, though in truth it was the consequence of sheer pride. Bob swore vengeance against his rival, resolving philosophically to put on a fair face, and wait for time and opportunity to bring the hour of retribution.

An opportunity of squaring accounts for this time, did not long delay. Robert well knew that his friend Dickson, of all points in the world, was disposed to dispute that of his being deaf most obstinately. He determined therefore to give him all the credit he wished for quickness of hearing, and to turn that matter of credit against him.

"Now," said Dickson, as they were going, a short time after, to a party in the neighborhood where Jane was expected, "now Bob, don't raise your voice when you speak to me as though I was deaf, but let your words be rather in an under tone:" his intercourse with Robert had enabled him to determine what he said by the motion of his lips, and when he caught any portion of the sound of a voice, he hit the word with astonishing accuracy. Robert promised compliance, and they were soon seated in Mrs. Lemond's little parlor among a dozen of the finest girls in Alesbury, with Jane in the midst of them. Dickson was delighted, for he saw Bob take his seat between the fire place and the window, at a respectful distance from his pretty idol, and anxious to improve his chance, he took his place as nearly in the midst of the circle as possible. The dead calm which always follows the introduction of visiters to such a circle, ensued: mean time, Bob took up a book, and just elevating his mouth above it, as he caught his friend's eye, moved his lips as though he said "you're nicely fixed, indeed," and raised the book so as to conceal his face: "yes, yes, you're right indeed, right indeed," said Dickson. The girls stared, Bob put on a face as of apprehension, all was still again: in a moment a similar trick was played, and Dickson's tongue went again. An increased measure of astonishment was visible. After the way had been prepared Bob motioned with his lips, "did you hear of the fire!" "Fire, fire, where, where, exclaimed Dickson, astonished. Bob started, and turning, as if to leap out of the window, cried "throw a bucket of water on him; he's going into one of his mad fits." The ladies screamed and ran. Dickson after them: but one, coming in contact with a pail of dirty water, actually dashed into the poor fellow's eyes its whole contents before he had time to dream what the reason of such strange conduct could be; and staying for no explanation he left the room, wiping himself from the wet and filth, and hurrying home as fast as he could, muttering vengeance all the way.

The mystery of the matter was explained next day to Dickson, but meantime Bob had spent a delightful evening with the girls, and had seen Jane home to the hill alone. The Rivals now considered each other as fairly quits, and the game was to be begun anew. Both were upon the look out, but Robert, now his whole mind was turned to the one object of outwitting his deaf friend, got for a while the better of his inveterate habit of forgetfulness; and struck the next blow.

Some weeks after this last adventure, our young lovers, notwithstanding their aim to avoid it, as they were not now the best of friends, were not only put under the necessity of meeting at the Round House, but were, by special invitation, obliged to galant a company of four young ladies from the village out. When they came to the creek, as there was but one boat, and that would only hold five, one must necessarily remain on the Alesbury side, and Dickson gallantly volunteered to wait. Bob took the girls over, but gave Dickson to understand that he could by no means be so impolite as to leave them unprotected on the shore, and go back for him, so posted off with the company. Dickson had consequently to get over as well as he could, and he effected it at last, though not until the more fortunate of the party had reached their destination. Here the party were introduced to a cousin of the Williams' from the city, an arch wild girl, who was ready at any time for a frolic. Bob took advantage of it, and told her slyly, that a deaf beau of Jane's was coming, advising her to open her mouth as wide as possible, when she spoke to him, but not to make a noise, for he was for ever complaining that people talk too loud to him. When Dickson came, therefore, she caught him by the arm and ear, and applying her mouth, gave a monstrous gape. "Don't roar so, madam," said Dickson, half affronted, "I could hear your voice to Alesbury."

It passed as a good joke, and it was well for Bob that he stood clear of the credit of it; for his friend watched him now with an evil eye—he watched in vain, however, for Bob succeeded in twice setting him at answering questions that had never been asked, by merely screwing his mouth at him; and finally capped the climax of Dickson's misfortunes by introducing blind man's buff. Soon as it came to Dickson's turn to be blind-folded he was done—unwilling to refuse, because that would seem an admission that all his organs were not as acute as they might be, he suffered the handkerchief to be tied on; but, deaf as a block, he soon fell into the trap. Bob had a handkerchief swung on a broomstick pretty soon, and with that bait led his rival, nose foremost, against the edge of the mantle peice. It amounted nearly to a knock down, fairly beat out of joint the poor fellow's most prominent feature, and ended the game.

Dickson, thus vanquished by his now wary and ever watchful fellow lover, never appeared at the Round House afterwards; but Robert and Jane tilted the match at last. Left without a rival to disturb him, he fell into his old tricks of absence of mind, and did something to offend the fair one, who finally married a fellow with forty years on his head, for the paltry consideration of a farm of scarcely twice that number of acres.

In two or three matters, this rude tale is capable of improvement. First, men suffer more from pride than they themselves imagine—a fine coat, and you are a useless man in half the occupations of life---besides, pride forces you to practice a thousand frauds to conceal innocent defects, if you have them. Second, jokes are dangerous, and frequently are followed by things too serious to be made jokes of---and third, an error persisted in, through detection, exposure and suffering, is the worst of all delusions.

THE GAMESTERS.

AN APOLOGUE.—From the German.

A man, after travelling for a considerable time about the world, returned to his native country. His friends gathered around him, and, according to custom, cried—we are glad to see you in good health, come, relate to us your adventures. Ha! how many miracles were in an instant described! Gentlemen, said he, amongst other things, you know the great distance there is between the country of the Hurons and ours: Well, at twelve hundred leagues from that country, I have seen a species of men, that appeared to me altogether singular.—Frequently they remained seated around a table till very late at night; there is no table-cloth, nor any thing like food on the table. Thunder might roar above their heads; two armies might fight near them; heaven might proclaim that the day of the last judgment is at hand; yet they would not quit their places; it would not occasion the least distraction among them---for they are deaf and dumb. At times, broken words are heard to come out of their mouths; these sounds have no connexion between them and cannot express much; and yet they have the power to make the eyes of those men roll in a strange manner. I have often looked at them with admiration: they are never in want of spectators, who are drawn thither by curiosity; and, believe me, my friends, I will never forget the terrible faces I saw on many similar occasions. Despair, rage, sometimes a malignant joy, mixed with uneasiness, were alternately impressed on those faces. Now it was the fury of the Eumenides; then the serious and sullen mien of the judges of the infernal regions; now the pangs of a criminal condicted to execution. But, asked the friends of the traveller, what can be the motives of those miserable beings to assemble thus? Have they devoted their time to work for the public good? No. Are they seeking for the Philosopher's stone? No. Probably they are endeavoring to find out the square of the circle? No, much less. Ha! they meet to do penance for their crimes? No, no! You speak of real maniacs, without hearing, without speaking, without feeling: what, then, can they be doing? *They play.*

Foresight---The overthrow of some person's fortunes and the sudden rise of those of others, are worthy subjects of reflection; consequently, says a French observer, I never give alms to a beggar without saying to him "Friend, think of me if you happen to became a Minister, a Director, or a Deputy."

An order was issued at Naples on the 2d of last month, from the sovereign, prohibiting all persons from hissing at the Theatre San Carlos, and also commanding that none presume to encore any thing till his majesty sets the example.

An old soldier.---There is living at Vienna, in Austria, a Tyrolate, 93 years old, who has served in all the campigns since 1769. This brave veteran has forty decorations all of which he acquired on the field of battle; and what is not less curious, he has 42 balls in his body which have not been extracted, and do not inconvenience him. Forty-two balls in his body! that must add no trifle to the weight of a man!

News of Literature.

Some lands are said to be held at Broughton, near Brig, in Lincolnshire, by the following tenure:—Every year, on Palm Sunday, a person from Broughton, comes into the church-porch at Caistor, having a green silk purse, containing two shillings, and a silver lash tied at the end of a cartwhip, which he cracks three times in the porch, and continues there till the second lesson begins, when he goes into the church and cracks it three times over the clergyman's head; and kneeling before him during the reading of the lesson, he presents the minister with the purse, and then goes into the chair, and continues there during the rest of the service.

Receipt to make a Tattler.—Take of the vine runabout and the root of nimble-tongue, of each six handfuls; five oz. of ambition; the same quantity of vain pride, and at least one pound of stupidity, and double that quantity of nonsense. Bruise them together in the mortar of misapprehension; then boil them over the fire of wild surmises, till you perceive the scum of falsehood rising on the top. Strain it thro' the cloth misconstruction; put it into the bottle of malignity, and stop it with the cork of envy. Take a draught, and you will be prepared to speak evil without respect to persons or characters.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

An Ordinance

Providing for the Inspection of Salt.

SECTION I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That an Inspector of Salt shall be yearly elected, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, in joint meeting assembled, on the day appointed by law for the election of Mayor.

SEC. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of said Inspector to inspect and examine all Salt, in barrels, exposed in this city for sale, and mark the quality, 1st, 2d, &c. &c.; and that said Inspector be furnished with a Brand, and all other instruments appertaining to his office, at the expense of the city, all of which instruments, in case of his death, resignation, or removal from office, are to be delivered over to his successor in office or the Mayor of the city.

SEC. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the compensation of said Inspector shall be as follows: for every barrel of Salt, not exceeding 50, marked, branded, and inspected, he shall receive two cents; for every barrel exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, he shall receive one and one half cent, and for every barrel exceeding 100, one cent.

SEC. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Inspector shall give bond and security to the Mayor, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that said Inspector keep a regular account of all Salt by him inspected, and full return thereof make, at the close of every year, to the Auditors appointed to settle the City Accounts, designating the names of the manufacturers or owners, and the quantity and quality thereof.

SEC. V. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons, after the publication of this Ordinance, shall be found selling, or offering for sale, Salt in barrels, not duly inspected, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, they shall forfeit and pay Fifty Cents for every barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, in the manner that debts of the same amount are now recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, the third day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—EDW. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Select Council.*

Jan. 7, 1825—3t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms,

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.
Dec. 10, 1824.—eotf.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW; her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together; her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Matthew Logan.
Robinson Township, Dec. 24, 1824.—3t*

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12 18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE JAIL,

ON the morning of the 30th instant, AMOS HUTCHINS, committed to Jail for stealing various articles in St. Clair township, Allegheny county. Said Hutchins is a polished Yankee, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, very dark complexion, brown hair. He had been committed to jail in Washington, and was brought to this place for trial. When he went away he had on an old blue coat, a pair of dark mixed overalls, and a fur hat, about half worn. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.

2 Dollars Reward.

Likewise, Broke Jail, on the same morning JOHN CAIN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who was committed for breaking into the house of Patrick Murphy, in this city. He is by trade a Shoemaker: his clothing not recollected. Two dollars will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.

Samuel Hubley,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—3t. *Jailer.*

POSTSCRIPT!

STOP THE TANNER!

IN the Gazette of last week, I offered a reward for apprehending *Amos Hutchins,* who broke Jail on the morning of the 30th ult. By the papers which he left behind him, I have since discovered that he also goes by the name of

ASA HATCH.

He had several papers recommending him by that name as a Tanner and Currier, one of which was dated in New-York, and another in Cincinnati. $10 reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any Jail within 100 miles of this city, and forward me the information.

Samuel Hubley,
Jailer.

Jan. 7, 1825.—6t

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—The following tender effusion is from the pen of a young lady, of fifteen, a member of one of the Academies in this city. The young poetess has partaken largely of the waters of Castalia; and the aspirations of her Muse are so superior to any thing mine can pretend to impart, that I am proud to communicate, for insertion in your paper, this first production of her glowing imagination, in preference to the effusions of my own pen. CLIO.

LOVE.

Soft as the shade which evening's tints impart,
Are love's first beamings on the youthful heart;
Pure as the drop that gems young beauty's eye,
Are love's first wishes in a balmy sigh:
Fondly it gazes on the much loved face,
In every feature sees impressive grace;
Hears in each accent Heaven's own music roll,
In every action marks a generous soul;
Treasures the looks that sweetly touch the heart,
And to the soul a trembling joy impart:
Watches with tender care that beaming eye,
And wipes the tear that trickles at the sigh.
Such love can purer spirits only know,
And few, alas! such spirits here below.
Scarce can the young and noble bosom find,
In this gross world, an uncorrupted mind;
Scarce meet with one on whose expanded breast,
The Heaven-descending gems of feeling rest;
But when once found, what interest can control
The love, the feeling of the enraptur'd soul!
O none! No power but that of Heaven can bind
In chains lethargic Elouisa's mind;
For thee it throbs, it pants with thee to prove
The pains and pleasures of the purest love:
But it may throb till life's last throb is o'er,
May pant till this fond heart can pant no more;
May gaze in anguish on thy beaming eye,
And tears despairing flow with every sigh;
May feel the smarting drops bedew this face,
And busy memory love the form to trace:
For never can we meet till life is o'er,
And then we meet in Heaven to part no more.
Farewell till then—thy name shall rest
In sacred silence in this troubled breast;
In silence rest, till life's last hour is nigh,
Then softly perish in my parting sigh.

Miscellany.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The following is a literal copy of the proceedings of a Court Martial, (and is recommended as a precedent,) with the exception of the names, the initials of which are given as written in the original. The names of the township and county are also omitted.

"June the 23th 1810
of A Cort Masshel held upon Capt L—— for mis behaviour for non Atendonce at apeal held At J—— L—— he was found guilty And fined in Seven Doolars by the megority of the Matial officers on Cort—Held at the house of t——s w——n —— township —— County State of pensylvania
A—— g—— Clark
T—— Mc—— President
By the leutenants Colns orders it was reunited to three Dollars and fifty Sents
Clark A—— G——
T—— Mc—— Prst"

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE RIVALS.

Few villages of equal size and age with Alesbury, can boast of having been the theatre of more whimsical love adventures.—A place of considerable business, considering its inland situation, and of gradual and steady growth for many years, it possesses, and has long possessed, a share of active spirit, and a disposition to enterprise, which distinguish it above the surrounding neighborhood; nor is it strange that a considerable portion of this spirit, pervading as it does the young, as well as the middle aged and the old, should blend itself with the affairs of love, and, in some instances, at least, break through the stupid monotony of country courtships, and sprinkle the path of progressive affection with something of the adventurous, the novel, and the romantic.

But Alesbury has been no less distinguished for the beauty of its young females, than for the chivalric spirit of its young male inhabitants; and if I should be asked at what period it was most deserving of celebrity for the number and super-excelling beauties of its lovely girls, I should answer at that period when the Williams family occupied the "Round House," on the hill top beyond the spring creek. Several old bachelors have come among us within a dozen years, and it hath been solemnly averred by one of our most philosophic citizens, that mothers have not had as beautiful children since. Be that true or false, however, I will not whisper aught against the fair reputation of our green village yet, in this or any other particular. Williams was well enough off in the world, but having little expectation of accumulating a large amount of property for his children, was by no means opposed to their marrying, provided they married well; and the good mother, desirous that this business should progress in the most suitable order, set the eldest daughter forward first. Jane was an elegant little girl—not just such a one, perhaps as a poet would paint, or a fancy writer take as heroine for his romance, but precisely such an one as you would admire when you first saw, and love when you became acquainted with. It was impossible she should be without beaux, and she had two the week after she first danced at a ball in the village, where daughters were sent in those days to catch sweethearts: one of them was deaf, the other notorious for his absence of mind; nicknamed by the boys deaf Dickson and forgetful Bob; both rich, fine looking fellows, and the very pinks of gallantry.

On that occasion, each of our young gallants was honored with Miss Jane's hand, and they both waited on her home—were invited by the kind mother to call over again, and, as they returned, expressed to each other their admiration of the fair belle in terms which did not fail to create mutual jealousy. The flame once lit, to surpass each other in attention was now their object. Accordingly, next evening as early candle-light arrived, and one might pass tolerably secure from observance, Bob set out for the Williams'. The house is about three quarters of a mile from the village, and the path lay through an open plain until you came to the creek, beyond which it was a woody country quite out to the hill. He had dressed himself in his very best, brushed himself from top to toe, and taken a pair of polished shoes in his hand to put on at the end of the lane; but when he reached the creek, he found it much swollen, and the little flat in which people crossed drawn so far upon the shore, to prevent its being carried away, that to launch it would put the neatness and order, not to say the cleanliness of his apparel, in danger. He tried to move it with his thumb and finger, and failing, resolved to strip off his lower garments, and boldly ford the stream.

It was accomplished almost as soon as thought of, in he stepped and waded to the opposite bank, when lo! in thinking of the interview just before him, he found he had forgotten his pantaloons and left them on the Alesbury side. To go back was the only alternative, but he had not taken three steps in the water, before he observed a couple of ladies and a gentleman on the opposite bank: what was to be done in this extremity? He was in a most awkward plight, assuredly, and fearing lest his most necessary garment should get into improper hands, drove him almost mad, while the dread of being discovered forced him to the woods, which he did with the utmost precipitancy, among the brush, wood and briars, in purgatory at every step. But he was not to escape so easily. A mischievous dog, which accompanied the new comers, had already got sight of him, and was no sooner landed, than with repeated yelps, he sought out the fugitive. Bob, driven to desperation from the prospect of inevitable discovery, made a resolute push as the hound approached, sprang through the briars like a hunted buck, the dog at his heels, and with one leap was in the middle of the water.

The faithful hunter, not doubting that he followed a staunch deer, was indefatigable, and came up with and seized his prey, before he reached the shore, when a tremendous yell, and a thundering "*get out,*" that made the forest ring again, fairly frightened the astounded beast, and caused him to retreat instantly. Bob made not the least precipitate retreat; and, having reached the land, discovered that the article he most needed had vanished, and was doubtless in possession of the party he had seen. A circuitous route home was the only resource; but when he arrived, even the joy of restoration to comparative safety, was almost overbalanced by the recollection that his pantaloons contained papers which could not fail to identify the owner. He retired in very despair, and in the morning his friend Dickson stalked in, presented him, with a triumphant leer, his lost garment, informed him that the ladies had read the love letter addressed to them, which was found in his pocket, but did not much like the manner he had chosen of putting it in their possession, and had therefore returned it.

The secret all out—his hopes thus early blasted by sheer misfortune, as he thought, though in truth it was the consequence of sheer pride. Bob swore vengeance against his rival, resolving philosophically to put on a fair face, and wait for time and opportunity to bring the hour of retribution.

An opportunity of squaring accounts for this time, did not long delay. Robert well knew that his friend Dickson, of all points in the world, was disposed to dispute that of his being deaf most obstinately. He determined therefore to give him all the credit he wished for quickness of hearing, and to turn that matter of credit against him.

"Now," said Dickson, as they were going, a short time after, to a party in the neighborhood where Jane was expected, "now Bob, don't raise your voice when you speak to me as though I was deaf, but let your words be rather in an under tone:" his intercourse with Robert had enabled him to determine what he said by the motion of his lips, and when he caught any portion of the sound of a voice, he hit the word with astonishing accuracy. Robert promised compliance, and they were soon seated in Mrs. Lemond's little parlor among a dozen of the finest girls in Alesbury, with Jane in the midst of them. Dickson was delighted, for he saw Bob take his seat between the fire place and the window, at a respectful distance from his pretty idol, and anxious to improve his chance, he took his place as nearly in the midst of the circle as possible. The dead calm which always follows the introduction of visiters to such a circle, ensued: mean time, Bob took up a book, and just elevating his mouth above it, as he caught his friend's eye, moved his lips as though he said "you're nicely fixed, indeed," and raised the book so as to conceal his face: "yes, yes, you're right indeed, right indeed," said Dickson. The girls stared, Bob put on a face as of apprehension, all was still again: in a moment a similar trick was played, and Dickson's tongue went again. An increased measure of astonishment was visible. After the way had been prepared Bob motioned with his lips, "did you hear of the fire!" "Fire, fire, where, where, exclaimed Dickson, astonished. Bob started, and turning, as if to leap out of the window, cried "throw a bucket of water on him; he's going into one of his mad fits." The ladies screamed and ran. Dickson after them: but one, coming in contact with a pail of dirty water, actually dashed into the poor fellow's eyes its whole contents before he had time to dream what the reason of such strange conduct could be; and staying for no explanation he left the room, wiping himself from the wet and filth, and hurrying home as fast as he could, muttering vengeance all the way.

The mystery of the matter was explained next day to Dickson, but meantime Bob had spent a delightful evening with the girls, and had seen Jane home to the hill alone. The Rivals now considered each other as fairly quits, and the game was to be begun anew. Both were upon the look out, but Robert, now his whole mind was turned to the one object of outwitting his deaf friend, got for a while the better of his inveterate habit of forgetfulness; and struck the next blow.

Some weeks after this last adventure, our young lovers, notwithstanding their aim to avoid it, as they were not now the best of friends, were not only put under the necessity of meeting at the Round House, but were, by special invitation, obliged to galant a company of four young ladies from the village out. When they came to the creek, as there was but one boat, and that would only hold five, one must necessarily remain on the Alesbury side, and Dickson gallantly volunteered to wait. Bob took the girls over, but gave Dickson to understand that he could by no means be so impolite as to leave them unprotected on the shore, and go back for him, so posted off with the company. Dickson had consequently to get over as well as he could, and he effected it at last, though not until the more fortunate of the party had reached their destination. Here the party were introduced to a cousin of the Williams' from the city, an arch wild girl, who was ready at any time for a frolic. Bob took advantage of it, and told her slyly, that a deaf beau of Jane's was coming, advising her to open her mouth as wide as possible, when she spoke to him, but not to make a noise, for he was for ever complaining that people talk too loud to him. When Dickson came, therefore, she caught him by the arm and ear, and applying her mouth, gave a monstrous gape. "Don't roar so, madam," said Dickson, half affronted, "I could hear your voice to Alesbury."

It passed as a good joke, and it was well for Bob that he stood clear of the credit of it: for his friend watched him now with an evil eye—he watched in vain, however, for Bob succeeded in twice setting him at answering questions that had never been asked, by merely screwing his mouth at him; and finally capped the climax of Dickson's misfortunes by introducing blind man's buff. Soon as it came to Dickson's turn to be blind-folded he was done—unwilling to refuse, because that would seem an admission that all his organs were not as acute as they might be, he suffered the handkerchief to be tied on; but, deaf as a block, he soon fell into the trap. Bob had a handkerchief swung on a broomstick pretty soon, and with that bait led his rival, nose foremost, against the edge of the mantle peice. It amounted nearly to a knock down, fairly beat out of joint the poor fellow's most prominent feature, and ended the game.

Dickson, thus vanquished by his now wary and ever watchful fellow lover, never appeared at the Round House afterwards; but Robert and Jane tilted the match at last. Left without a rival to disturb him, he fell into his old tricks of absence of mind, and did something to offend the fair one, who finally married a fellow with forty years on his head, for the paltry consideration of a farm of scarcely twice that number of acres.

In two or three matters, this rude tale is capable of improvement. First, men suffer more from pride than they themselves imagine—a fine coat, and you are a useless man in half the occupations of life---besides, pride forces you to practice a thousand frauds to conceal innocent defects, if you have them. Second, jokes are dangerous, and frequently are followed by things too serious to be made jokes of---and third, an error persisted in, through detection, exposure and suffering, is the worst of all delusions.

THE GAMESTERS.

AN APOLOGUE.—From the German.

A man, after travelling for a considerable time about the world, returned to his native country. His friends gathered around him, and, according to custom, cried—we are glad to see you in good health, come, relate to us your adventures. Ha! how many miracles were in an instant described! Gentlemen, said he, amongst other things, you know the great distance there is between the country of the Hurons and ours: Well, at twelve hundred leagues from that country, I have seen a species of men, that appeared to me altogether singular.—Frequently they remained seated around a table till very late at night; there is no table-cloth, nor any thing like food on the table. Thunder might roar above their heads; two armies might fight near them; heaven might proclaim that the day of the last judgment is at hand; yet they would not quit their places; it would not occasion the least distraction among them---for they are deaf and dumb. At times, broken words are heard to come out of their mouths; these sounds have no connexion between them and cannot express much; and yet they have the power to make the eyes of those men roll in a strange manner. I have often looked at them with admiration: they are never in want of spectators, who are drawn thither by curiosity; and, believe me, my friends, I will never forget the terrible faces I saw on many similar occasions. Despair, rage, sometimes a malignant joy, mixed with uneasiness, were alternately impressed on those faces. Now it was the fury of the Eumenides; then the serious and sullen mien of the judges of the infernal regions; now the pangs of a criminal conducted to execution. But, asked the friends of the traveller, what can be the motives of these miserable beings to assemble thus? Have they devoted their time to work for the public good? No. Are they seeking for the Philosopher's stone? No. Probably they are endeavoring to find out the square of the circle? No, much less. Ha! they meet to do penance for their crimes? No, no! You speak of real maniacs, without hearing, without speaking, without feeling: what, then, can they be doing? *They play.*

Foresight---The overthrow of some person's fortunes and the sudden rise of those of others, are worthy subjects of reflection; consequently, says a French observer, I never give alms to a beggar without saying to him "Friend, think of me if you happen to became a Minister, a Director, or a Deputy."

An order was issued at Naples on the 2d of last month, from the sovereign, prohibiting all persons from hissing at the Theatre San Carlos, and also commanding that none presume to encore any thing till his majesty sets the example.

An old soldier.---There is living at Vienna, in Austria, a Tyrolate, 93 years old, who has served in all the campigns since 1769. This brave veteran has forty decorations all of which he acquired on the field of battle; and what is not less curious, he has 42 balls in his body which have not been extracted, and do not inconvenience him. Forty-two balls in his body! that must add no trifle to the weight of a man!

News of Literature.

Some lands are said to be held at Broughton, near Brig, in Lincolnshire, by the following tenure:—Every year, on Palm Sunday, a person from Broughton, comes into the church-porch at Caistor, having a green silk purse, containing two shillings, and a silver lash tied at the end of a cartwhip, which he cracks three times in the porch, and continues there till the second lesson begins, when he goes into the church and cracks it three times over the clergyman's head, and kneeling before him during the reading of the lesson, he presents the minister with the purse, and then goes into the chair, and continues there during the rest of the service.

Receipt to make a Tattler.—Take of the vine runabout and the root of nimble-tongue, of each six handfuls; five oz. of ambition; the same quantity of vain pride, and at least one pound of stupidity, and double that quantity of nonsense. Bruise them together in the mortar of misapprehension; then boil them over the fire of wild surmises, till you perceive the scum of falsehood rising on the top. Strain it thro' the cloth misconstruction; put it into the bottle of malignity, and stop it with the cork of envy. Take a draught, and you will be prepared to speak evil without respect to persons or characters.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

An Ordinance

Providing for the Inspection of Salt.

SECTION I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That an Inspector of Salt shall be yearly elected, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, injoint meeting assembled, on the day appointed by law for the election of Mayor.

SEC. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of said Inspector to inspect and examine all Salt, in barrels, exposed in this city for sale, and mark the quality, 1st, 2d, &c. &c.; and that said Inspector be furnished with a Brand, and all other instruments appertaining to his office, at the expense of the city, all of which instruments, in case of his death, resignation, or removal from office, are to be delivered over to his successor in office or the Mayor of the city.

SEC. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the compensation of said Inspector shall be as follows: for every barrel of Salt, not exceeding 50, marked, branded, and inspected, he shall receive two cents; for every barrel exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, he shall receive one and one half cent, and for every barrel exceeding 100, one cent.

SEC. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Inspector shall give bond and security to the Mayor, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that said Inspector keep a regular account of all Salt by him inspected, and full return thereof make, at the close of every year, to the Auditors appointed to settle the City Accounts, designating the names of the manufacturers or owners, and the quantity and quality thereof.

SEC. V. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons, after the publication of this Ordinance, shall be found selling, or offering for sale, Salt in barrels, not duly inspected, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, they shall forfeit and pay Fifty Cents for every barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, in the manner that debts of the same amount are now recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, the third day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—EDW. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Select Council.*

Jan. 7, 1825—3t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have commenced business at No. 172, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824.—eotf.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW; her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together; her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Matthew Logan.

Robinson Township, Dec. 24, 1824.—3t*

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12 18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Template Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Eelis, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE JAIL,

ON the morning of the 30th instant, AMOS HUTCHINS, committed to Jail for stealing various articles in St. Clair township, Allegheny county. Said Hutchins is a polished Yankee, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, very dark complexion, brown hair. He had been committed to jail in Washington, and was brought to this place for trial. When he went away he had on an old blue coat, a pair of dark mixed overalls, and a fur hat, about half worn. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.

2 Dollars Reward.

Likewise, Broke Jail, on the same morning JOHN CAIN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who was committed for breaking into the house of Patrick Murphy, in this city. He is by trade a Shoemaker: his clothing not recollected. Two dollars will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.

Samuel Hubley,
Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—3t.

POSTSCRIPT!

STOP THE TANNER!

IN the Gazette of last week, I offered a reward for apprehending *Amos Hutchins,* who broke Jail on the morning of the 30th ult. By the papers which he left behind him, I have since discovered that he also goes by the name of

ASA HATCH.

He had several papers recommending him by that name as a Tanner and Currier, one of which was dated in New York, and another in Cincinnati. $10 reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any Jail within 100 miles of this city, and forward me the information.

Samuel Hubley,
Sheriff.

Jan. 7, 1825.—6t.